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## Britain prepares way to pull out of Lebanon

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday prepared the way for a possible pull-out of the British contingent from Beirut.

Mrs Thatcher held two Downing Street meetings - the first at 8.30am - with Sir Geoffrey, Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary and Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, before reporting to the Commons. "The situation in Beirut is serious and has deteriorated further overnight."

Another meeting was called before Mrs Thatcher went to Buckingham Palace for her regular audience with the Queen. Whitehall sources left little room for doubt that a withdrawal was being planned.

The sharp change of course was signalled earlier by Sir Geoffrey in an interview with Jimmy Young on BBC radio. Sir Geoffrey, who had been delayed by a meeting in his department, was said to have arrived at the studio looking harassed and he became short with Mr Young when he was told he had given conflicting impressions of British intentions.

Sir Geoffrey said: "Look, so long as we can play a useful part, then we should be there. There would be no point in our saying we are going to rush off precipitately."

But he added: "If the moment does arrive when we judge that that useful part can no longer be played, then we have to discontinue our presence."

"Those are the factors that have to be balanced all the time and particularly closely and particularly carefully because of the fact that we have British troops out there facing danger. They have to be reconsidered not just week by week, but day by day, or hour by hour, if necessary, in the light of what's happening on the ground."

The urgent and constant contact with multinational force, partners, reports from Beirut and the Downing Street meetings combined to build up expectation on an imminent announcement. Mrs Thatcher told Mr Kinnock, the Opposition Leader, in the Commons: "A statement will be made to the House if and when there is anything further that can suitably be reported."

However, the same Whitehall source who had on Monday indicated against a withdrawal, yesterday warned that journalists should be careful of jumping to conclusions.

The Prime Minister has repeatedly warned of the dangers of a Beirut retreat. She said in an ITN interview on January 4: "We must act together and we can't just come out of the Beirut area and leave a vacuum there. You remember how terrible it was before the multinational force went in and if there was terrible slaughter again we should all feel very, very guilty indeed that we hadn't made proper alternative arrangements."

After the Anglo-Italian summit in Rome on January 27, she said: "I share Prime Minister Craxi's views that both of us see the possibility of an expanded United Nations role in Lebanon, but in the meantime we are there and do not intend to pull out to leave a vacuum in that country."

It was stated last night that there had still been no direct contact between the Prime Minister and President Reagan since the resignation of the Lebanese Cabinet on Sunday.

WASHINGTON: The Reagan Administration began an urgent reappraisal of its Lebanon policy yesterday, but apparently with no inclination to change its stance.

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### THE TIMES Tomorrow

Figure... Profile of novelist Rosamond Lehmann



of speech Charles Douglas-Horne reviews *Reality and Rhetoric*, Professor Peter Bauer's book about the economics of development. New Crime reviewer Marcel Berlins on *The Sandman*, by Miles Gibson, a novel written as the diary of a psychopathic killer.

Space... A Special Report on cable and satellite television - the beginning of an entertainment and communications revolution.

race David Miller and John Hennessy report from Sarajevo on the main events of the Winter Olympics.

### Churches 'struggle to survive'

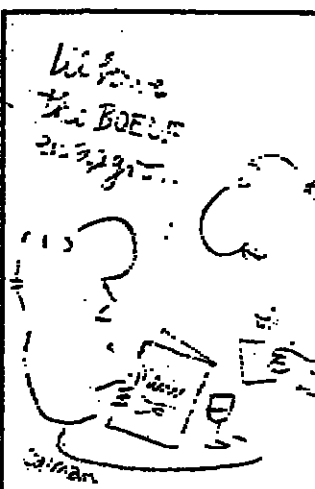
Many churches in England are struggling for survival and clergy are afflicted with guilt for neglecting their families while they try to cope with their ministry, according to the Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev Alan Webster. He spoke of a "coming avalanche" of clergy divorces.

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### Markets slump

About £3 billion was wiped from the value of shares in London yesterday as stock exchanges around the world slumped. The dollar rose 1.60 cents against the pound to \$1.4095.

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### Irish beef held

French farmers at Le Havre, continuing their protest against meat imports, yesterday seized four lorries carrying beef from Ireland.

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### Murder charge

David Carty, aged 18, of Rotherhithe, south-east London, has been charged with the murder last weekend of Michelle Anne Sadler and Robert Vaughan, both aged 17.

### Secrets trial

Sara Tisdall, the Foreign Office clerk accused of leaking to *The Guardian* memo on cruise missiles, has been sent for trial to the Central Criminal Court under the Official Secrets Act.

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Leader page, 13 Letters: On GCHQ, from the Bishop of Gloucester, and others; Antarctica, from Mr D. J. Bederman, Temple Bar, from the Duke of Grafton and others

Leading article: Mr Prior and the Maze

Features, pages 8, 9, 12 The war Reagan could not win; diplomacy and the bomb; Philip Whitehead's candid advice to the BBC; Jack Bruce Gardyne takes a swing at regional aid. Spectrum: Desmond Hogan's curious exile. Wednesday Page: women, the forgotten unemployed

Saving Energy. A four-page Special Report on measures to prevent the waste of energy in industry and at home

Obituary, page 14 Lord Lee of Newton, Jorge Guillen

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## Helicopters fly out 40 staff from US Embassy

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Indeed, a former Army armoured vehicle draped with the flag of Mr Walid Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party now stands guard over the American embassy personnel as rumours swept the capital that the multinational force is about to abandon President Amin Gemayel's disintegrating regime.

For more than 12 hours Christian units of the now-fragmented Government army had subjected west Beirut to a storm of shellfire that killed almost a hundred people while Druze artillery in Syrian-occupied territory to the east fired rockets into the Christian eastern sector of the city.

The anarchy and civil war which so many Lebanese politicians had most feared has at last been let loose in Beirut, which yesterday morning presented a horrifying picture of destruction and bloodshed.

Shells fell across dozens of streets, setting fire to blocks of flats, shops, offices and embassies, while Muslim troops previously loyal to President Gemayel fought over their entire armoured to the militia. Armoured personnel carriers, Jeeps and heavy artillery, which had only just been presented to the Lebanese by the American Government, were trundling round the streets of the west of the city in the hands of armed gunmen bearing portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini.



Cover fire: Militiaman protects his comrades

Inside the holocaust, back page

## £33m to repair Severn Bridge

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

An immediate programme of repairs to the Severn Bridge and a two-year study into a second crossing were announced by Mr Nicholas Ridley, secretary of state for Transport, in the Commons yesterday.

Repairs will cost at least £33m and will take five to six years, by which time the bridge should be able to cope with expected demand to full safety standards Mr Ridley said.

He admitted that in the course of repairs the bridge would have to be closed completely on occasions but such closures would be "few and brief", he said. To minimise traffic disruption work would be done wherever possible at off-peak times and complete closures would take place only during the night.

Advanced notice of traffic restrictions would be given and alternative routes signposted on the approaches to the bridge. Local authorities would be consulted. Preparatory work has already been put in hand. Mr Ridley said, and the actual work on the bridge would begin later in the year.

Mr Ridley emphasized that there was no commitment at this stage to a second crossing - which could be either a tunnel or bridge - but the study would ensure no unnecessary delay in providing a second crossing once the Government was satisfied that traffic required it.

There has been growing concern over the safety of the bridge, completed in 1966 at a cost of £14m, especially as lorry traffic over it between England and South Wales has been heavier than was expected.

In May last year, consultants Flint & Neill reported that major strengthening was required to enable the bridge to cope with possible traffic and wind loadings.

A Severn road tunnel capable of taking all the heavy and high-sided lorries could be built in under 3½ years and would cost £120m, British Steel said last night. They have already put proposals to the Department of Transport for a submerged tube tunnel 1.5 km south of the existing bridge increasing capacity by 50 per cent.

## Maxwell bid for control at Old Trafford

By Clive White

Robert Maxwell, the publishing millionaire, is bidding to take control of Manchester United, the wealthiest and best supported club in Britain. He hopes to buy out the controlling interest of Martin Edwards, the club's chairman. In a joint statement issued yesterday by the two men it was hoped that "negotiations would be conducted speedily".

Mr Maxwell, who is chairman of Oxford United, has made no secret of his wish to take over a big club. He was recently linked with a possible takeover at Birmingham City, and last year in an ambitious move he tried, unsuccessfully, to merge Oxford with Reading. He could find opposition from another member of the United bond, James Gulliver, also a millionaire, who was rumoured to be interested in a takeover himself. Mr Gulliver holds 102,532 shares as against the 500,736 shares of Martin Edwards and 200,000 shares of Mr Edwards's brother, Roger.

Since Mr Maxwell saved Oxford from liquidation in January, 1982 by buying £128,000 worth of shares the club have twice narrowly failed to gain promotion to the second division and this season have been the subject of several heroic cup exploits, including the dismissal of Manchester United from the Milk Cup. Promotion this year seems assured.

Should Mr Maxwell be successful in his negotiations then under Football League rules he would have to resign as a director of Oxford. He has already hinted that he would pass on his shareholding to his family and that one of his sons would become chairman of Oxford.

Manchester United, who regularly attract crowds of 40,000, are challenging for the Canon League championship but are out of both domestic cup competitions. Last year they announced a record profit of £2 million. In Italy yesterday there were unconfirmed reports that United had sold Bryan Robson, their biggest asset on the playing staff to Sampdoria.

Mr Maxwell's name has rarely been out of the news these past few months whether it be on a business of sporting front. He is chairman of the British Printing and Communications Corporation, who only last week ended a dispute with the print union, Sogat '82 at their Park Royal plant.



Continued on back page, col 1



Space walker: Captain McCandless about 150ft from the Challenger in the first untethered flight. (Another photograph, back page).

## 'One heck of a step for me' says astronaut

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Captain Bruce McCandless flew free and untethered into space yesterday, 194 miles above Hawaii. The moment he unhooked his lifeline from the shuttle, Challenger, he "made history - the first human to enter space without a safety line, and the first to move in the void under jet power."

His back pack was partly his own creation. For 10 years he worked on the technology and at JPL's Eastern Standard Time he used it to manoeuvre himself, making radio out of science-fiction, as he moved away from Challenger under portable power.

His comment for history has a play on Neil Armstrong's remarks when he landed on the moon in 1969. "That may have been one small step for me," he said. "But it was one heck of a step for me."

Although man and machine were travelling at 17,400 miles an hour there was no separation of speed. He seemed to stand stationary in one area for several minutes, rotating slowly in each direction. "There is no noticeable sense of doing the roll," he declared.

Captain McCandless, aged 46, a former Navy aviator, trained for 18 years as an astronaut for his first trip into space. His back pack, called a manned manoeuvring unit, was later donated by a fellow astronaut - Lieutenant Colonel Robert Stewart of the Army, for an "untethered" journey into space. Both men were matched (174m) cover for the Western V1 live on television.

The cumbersome-looking white aluminium back pack contains 24 tiny jet thrusters. Two "handles" extend forward with the manoeuvring hand controls at the end of each. The unit is 40 or 50 lbs from the space ship. Then Captain McCandless ventured to 300 feet, flying backwards to keep the shuttle in view.

The exercise was a dress rehearsal for the shuttle flight in April, during which it is hoped to send a man into space to make contact with a crippled satellite, the Solar Max.

Challenger's latest flight is the tenth shuttle mission. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has formally declared as irreversible the loss of two multimillion dollar satellites released from Challenger. Both are 20,000 miles off course, useless but functioning perfectly.

The fault is attributed to a common problem with rocket motors that should have propelled the satellites to the proper orbit. "We have made the preliminary conclusion that the cause of the failure is a limited burn of the first stage rocket engine," the Johnson Space Centre, Houston, said.

£70m claims: The London insurance market faces claims of more than £70m because of the loss of the two communications satellites, a leading Lloyd's underwriters disclosed yesterday (Jeremy Warner writes).

Mr Stephen Merritt, one of the three leading underwriters at Lloyd's responsible for insuring the satellites, said that around two-thirds of the £75m (£53m) value of the Indonesian satellite, Palapa B2, has been insured directly in London while more than half the \$105m (£74m) cover for the Western V1 had also been "provided by Britain".

The losses are expected to affect virtually all the 23,000 wealthy individuals who provide capital for the Lloyd's of London insurance market and will lead to a big jump in the cost of insuring satellites against the possibility of malfunction.

## Shergar vet paid IRA £66,000

The IRA gang which kidnapped Shergar, tricked a member of the owning syndicate out of £66,000, it was revealed last night.

Mr Stan Cosgrove, Shergar's veterinary surgeon and a part owner of a £250,000 share in the horse, said the money was given to a go-between last July and then stolen by the gang who broke a promise to return the horse.

Mr Cosgrove and the police denied reports at the time that he had been cheated out of the cash by hoaxers or that any money had been handed over. But last night Mr Cosgrove admitted that the money had been handed over to the real kidnappers.

He said a member of the gang who had telephoned him since Shergar's kidnapping last February had suggested Mr Denis Minogue, a publican and horse-dealer, from Co Clare, as a go-between.

Mr Cosgrove said that in May, Mr Minogue was hooded and taken to see a horse which he confirmed was Shergar. Mr Cosgrove said he was later given instructions to give Mr Minogue £90,000 (£67,000).

Mr Minogue was to keep £10,000 in, and the rest was to be left in a car in Co Clare.

"The gang were not to know where he was leaving it. The arrangement was that Mr Minogue was to travel to another part of the country and wait for a call from another go-between who would say the horse had been released. Mr Minogue would then tell that person where the money had been left."

Mr Cosgrove said that call was not made, although Mr Minogue waited for two days. When he returned to the spot where he had left the car, the money was gone.

"It seems the gang had kept watch on Denis Minogue and then short-circuited the arrangement," Mr Cosgrove said.

"We know the Shergar

## TV-am likely to close after union refuses to cut jobs

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The board of the commercial breakfast television station TV-am is expected to vote for its closure today after failing to reach agreement on redundancies with the television technicians' union.

TV-am sources said last night that the company's backers would refuse to provide the £2m the station requires to keep it going and predicted that it could be off the air by the weekend.

The station is losing £400,000 a month and has used most of the money it raised in a £4.2m rescue package last autumn.

The emergency meeting of TV-am's backers this afternoon will be told that without the £2m the company cannot remain solvent for more than a week. If it goes under, it will be the first commercial television station to become bankrupt.

The company's backers believe that TV-am could have had a profitable future once school holidays and the Olympic Games in Los Angeles brought in extra viewers this summer, but they have made staffing "decisions" among journalists and technical teams of a "precaution" for further financial support.

The National Union of Journalists, which was asked for four redundancies, has offered to write off 15 unutilised vacancies, but the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians has refused to accept the station's request for 90 redundancies. If, as expected, today's board meeting decides to deny the company its request for £2m, the last hope for the station seems to rest on a meeting between ACTT officials and TV-am management on Friday.

The company, which employs 350 people, has been dogged by disaster since its inception a year ago. Its initial popularity led to a boardroom coup which toppled most of the original founding members.

The resulting changes in TV-am's style, which sent it downmarket, brought increasingly improved audience ratings. But the company has been badly hit by the dispute between advertisers and the actors' union Equity, which has effectively halved its advertising revenue.

## Eight dead, 11 saved from ship

By John Witherow and Colin Hughes

Eleven seamen from a sinking ship spent nearly an hour in the freezing waters of the Channel early yesterday clinging to an overturned lifeboat and a plank before they were rescued.

But eight of the crew from the Panamanian-registered Mid-night Sun 7 drowned as Britain and western France were battered by gales.

French coastguards said the 2,500-ton Japanese-owned ship, which was carrying iron ore from Spain to Belgium, sank rapidly eight miles off the island of Ushant, near Brittany. The captain was able to send only a brief May Day before launching two lifeboats.

Land's End radio said they received an SOS at 4.15am saying: "Forward hold flooded. Ship sinking... crew abandoning... request urgent assistance. Signed master."

One survivor clung to a piece of wood before being rescued by a French trawler while 10 crewmen hung on to an overturned lifeboat and were saved by a French naval Super Frelon helicopter from Brn which had to fight its way through 60mph winds.

But the other lifeboat was empty; several trawlers later picked up the bodies of the missing men. The survivors, said to be mainly South Koreans and Filipinos, were taken to hospital in Brest, suffering from exposure.

Police have traced an aunt of the 13-year-old Downs syndrome boy who lost his family in a car crash near Tain, Ross-shire, on Monday.

Alan German, whose leg was broken, was said to be improving after surgery in an Inverness hospital yesterday.



## Diary

or Shall We Die? Last February saw a number of musical premieres in London. One in particular promised considerable interest and comment: Michael Berkeley's oratorio 'or Shall We Die?'. It received a rapturous reception from the large audience at the Royal Festival Hall and a rich variety of comment from the critics. Berkeley has indicated there is a real gap between new music and the public and that he had written the work in a way which he hoped would make it more accessible. So surely he would agree with the *Musical Times* critic who said of the performance: "Berkeley... has a gift for direct, intelligible communication which artistically will lead the power to more an audience."

We shall be repeating this work at the Barbican on Tuesday, 28th February as part of a concert which includes Debussy's 'Sonata for String'. This performance is given with the assistance of the Debussy Trust. Full details in adjoining column.

At the Barbican Hall: Tuesday 28 February 7.45 DELIUS 'Songs of Sunset' BERKELEY 'or Shall We Die?' SALLY BURGESS: Soprano Heather Hargreaves, Soprano David Wilson-Johnson, Baritone London Symphony Chorus Richard Hickox, Conductor 28.27 28.25 22.50 22.50 Tickets from the Box Office (0428 9795) Credit Card Bookings (0388 8891)

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# Overburdened clergymen struggle with guilt about neglected families

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Many churches in England are struggling for survival, and the clergy feel guilty about neglecting their families as they try to cope with their ministry, according to the Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev Alan Webster.

A friend whom he described as "a competent sociologist" had warned him of a "coming avalanche of clergy divorces" and the Dean challenged: "Talk to any clergy family, and ask the younger members whether they attend Dad's church." It was now "exceptionally difficult" to pass on the Christian faith to the next generation.

Dean Webster's lament at the churches' plight is contained in the latest edition of the *Auditorium*, an international newsletter for clergy and theologians. He suggests the clergy need a spiritual survival kit.

"These are lean times for the churches in England," he says. "It is tragic to see so many of them struggling for survival. Even in the country towns and villages, the heartland of the

Church of England, the parishes are often in difficulty." Some clergy were trying to care for half a dozen churches, none of which drew more than very few people.

He adds that "burnt-out" in the ministry - clergymen becoming exhausted and virtually giving up - and clergy divorces were not as common as the media sometimes suggested. "But both phenomena are too frequent and a competent and friendly sociologist spoke recently of a coming avalanche of clergy divorces."

Those who specialize in counselling clergymen "report that again and again there is a sense of guilt about the little time that clergy spend with their wives and children."

Meanwhile, he says, attempts to reform and change the church encounter strong opposition, leading to a sense of resentment among those in favour of change and a "grass roots distrust" of church leaders among those against.

His remarks come in the middle of the most radical

debate for years on the future shape of the Church of England's full-time ministry. The General Synod is expected to return to the subject shortly, in the light of a report from Canon John Tiller, chief secretary of the Advisory Council for the Church's Ministry. He suggested that a continuation of the present pattern was in the long term untenable, and that there should be a big shift in responsibility from the clergy to the active laity.

The Dean's suggestions for survival include leaving to others the things a clergyman does not do well, leaving time for reflection and prayer, joining unofficial groups outside the institutional structures where different people can meet without consciousness of rank, and having some vision of the church in the future and how to get to it.

He declined to say yesterday whether his own children "attended Dad's church", but friends describe his family as being close.

## Clerk for trial on secrets charges

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Correspondent

The Foreign Office clerk accused of leaking to *The Guardian* a confidential government memorandum on the arrival of cruise missiles was committed for trial yesterday at the Central Criminal Court under the Official Secrets Act.

Miss Sarah Tisdall, aged 23, who has been suspended from duties at the main Foreign Office building in Whitehall, appeared before Bow Street magistrates charged under Section Two of the Act with passing on the memorandum last October. Miss Tisdall, who lives in south London, was arrested last month.

Mr Gerald Laniece, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, told Mr David Hopkins, the magistrate, that the Attorney General had withheld his consent for a summary hearing. Miss Tisdall was committed for trial and given

unconditional bail. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Offences under section two of the Official Secrets Act carry a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment if tried at a Crown Court and a maximum of three months' imprisonment and a £50 fine if dealt with at a magistrates' court.

Miss Tisdall was charged by Det Supt Ronald Hardy of Scotland Yard's serious crime squad after *The Guardian* was compelled to return the memorandum by the High Court.

The memorandum, classified as secret, was written by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, to the Prime Minister naming the day of the arrival of cruise missiles at Greenham Common airbase, Berkshire.

A copy sent to the newspaper was used for a report



Miss Tisdall receiving daffodils from a Greenham Common peace woman after being bailed yesterday

## Doctors prescribing fewer tranquillizers

By Thomson Prentice

Fewer people are resorting to tranquillizers to relieve their anxieties and family doctors are prescribing more of their patients that they do not need drugs.

The prescribing of such drugs as Valium and Librium dropped by about 15 per cent last year and is about 20 per cent less than seven years ago.

Women still take about twice as many tranquillizers as men and are more likely to use them in their menopausal years or when they are elderly, according to a recent survey.

Dr Clive Froggatt, a member of the Royal College of General Practitioners, said yesterday: "Doctors are trying to wean patients away from tranquillizers."

The patients' attitudes are

also changing. They no longer feel as strongly that they have wasted the doctor's time or their own by leaving the surgery without a prescription.

Dr Michael Denham, secretary of a Royal College of Physicians working party on medication for the elderly, said: "We believe significant numbers of patients could have their tranquillizers stopped without suffering any adverse effects whatever."

"Doctors are under strong pressure to renew prescriptions for patients, but they are resisting that pressure and we are encouraging them to do so."

The study looked at three years' prescribing of psychotropic, or mood-changing drugs, including tranquillizers and hypnotics.

## More money for heart transplants

The Government yesterday announced a further year's funding for Britain's heart transplant programmes at Hereford Hospital and the Papworth Hospital in Cambridge (Our Social Services Correspondent writes).

The two hospitals are to receive £218,000 each from central National Health Service funds for the financial year 1984-85 to allow a three-year cost-benefit analysis of heart transplantation, due to report at the end of 1984, to be completed.

Since the transplant programmes began in January 1979 at Papworth and in January 1980 at Hereford, a total of 152 transplants have been carried out, with 91 recipients still alive.

Announcing the continued funding, which roughly matches the £200,000 each hospital has received in the present financial year, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said that an interim report from the study indicated that an increasing proportion of patients were living longer and enjoying a better quality of life. The cost of each operation was tending to drop.

## Jail avoided

A soccer hooligan was told by Clerkenwell magistrate, Mr Christopher Bourke, yesterday that he was being fined £120 instead of being jailed because he had joined the Army. Nicholas Galvin, aged 18, from Liverpool, admitted using threatening behaviour at St Pancras station during a fight between Everton and Tottenham supporters.

## Crash landing

An RAF student pilot ejected from his Hawk jet trainer aircraft seconds before it crashed through a fence after an emergency landing at Swansea airport, Wales, yesterday. A bomb disposal unit removed the aircraft's practice bombs. The pilot was not injured.

## Smash and grab

Thieves smashed down the wall of a post office at Chatterden, near Rochester, Kent, with a stolen tractor and towed away the loot, yesterday. They escaped with more than £2,000 cash, and £7,000 worth of postal orders and stamps.

## Royal holiday

Princess Margaret left London yesterday for her annual holiday on the Caribbean island, Mustique. She flew from Heathrow on a British Airways scheduled flight to Barbados.

## Plea for survey on electricity disconnections

By a Staff Reporter

The Electricity Consumers' Council has called for a survey of those who have their electricity disconnected because they fail to pay their bills.

In the 12 months to June 30, 1983, 88,124 households had the supply cut off - equivalent to 1,700 households a week, or one in 200 domestic users.

The council says that systematic information about those who are eventually cut off is required to assess their hardship. "The total has come down over the last three years, but we are worried that those who are in the end disconnected have particularly intractable problems," it says.

In a report published today, the council also points out that the number disconnected for long periods seems to be rising as a proportion of the total.

The Code of Practice on the Payment of Domestic Electricity and Gas Bills: Interim Report on the 1982 Revisions (Electricity Consumer Council, 2-16 Torrington Place, London, WC1E 7LL, £2).

## Success claimed for anti-cancer vaccine

By Alan Hamilton

Officials of the World Health Organization have reported highly encouraging results from the first field trials of immunization against certain forms of cancer.

The tests, being conducted in six Third World countries, started a year ago after the introduction of a new vaccine to combat hepatitis B. The health organization estimates that 80 per cent of cases of liver cancer, which accounts for 250,000 premature deaths each year, are caused by hepatitis B, and that the disease is the world's greatest source of cancer after cigarette smoking.

Professor Arie Zuckerman, the director of the organization's hepatitis laboratory in London, said yesterday that although it was much too soon to observe any reduction in the incidence of liver cancer, the first year of immunization trials had shown conclusively that the vaccine was highly effective in eradicating the original disease of hepatitis.

Attention was drawn to the test programme by report in yesterday's editions of *The Times* that Princess Anne had been inoculated with the hepatitis B vaccine in preparation for her forthcoming tour of West Africa.

Some doctors have expressed concern that the vaccine, which is prepared from human tissue, could act as a carrier of other diseases, particularly AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), prevalent among homosexuals who are also particularly at risk from hepatitis.

However, Professor Zuckerman emphasized yesterday that there was no evidence that the hepatitis-B vaccine of the kind given to the Princess and at present being used in field trials in China, Singapore, Thailand, Burma, Senegal and The Gambia, was a possible carrier of infections, or that its side-effects were more dangerous than the disease it was intended to prevent.



Glittering prizes: Julie Walters who was named film actress of 1983 and Andrew Lloyd Webber who received a special award at the Variety Club of Great Britain's Show Business Awards luncheon at the Hilton in London yesterday

## Tate in secret talks on £12m bequest

By Brian Appleyard

The Tate Gallery may be in danger of losing a gift of paintings valued at £12m because it does not have room to show them.

The Tate has spent three months secretly negotiating for the bequest with the widow of Clyfford Still, an American abstract expressionist, who died in 1980.

Mrs Still has offered the gallery 25 of her husband's paintings, but she is insisting that they must be exhibited permanently in rooms which do not contain the work of other artists.

But 25 paintings on permanent exhibition would be too much for the gallery space available and the Tate is seeking a change in Mrs Still's conditions. She is understood to have been having second thoughts about the gift, as a result.

The problem of space is the latest in a series of snags to hinder the negotiations. Until yesterday, the gallery had feared that it could not afford to accept the gift because it believed it would be liable to value-added tax.

The tax has been levied on gifts from abroad for the past three years. VAT on a £12m gift would be £2m.

But it was pointed out yesterday that from July 1 this year, specified British galleries, including the Tate, will not be taxed on gifts from abroad.

Still had firm and unflattering views about galleries and dealers. So only 90 of his paintings were sold and another 60 were distributed among American galleries, leaving his widow with 600 paintings and 1,300 pastels.

She decided to distribute some of the paintings among important galleries and offered 25 to the Tate. Still never visited the gallery but he regarded it with some affection as it had provided a significant amount of exhibition space to his friend Mark Rothko, also an expressionist.

The Tate was offered a single Still recently for £1.25m (£850,000), so the huge value of the gift has never been in doubt, and the trustees are keen to win the bequest because the Tate has only one minor work by Still at present.

## Manslaughter verdict

Tracey Mizon, who killed her battered and burned son aged three, was remanded for psychiatric reports by the Central Criminal Court yesterday. John Barker, her lover, was jailed for four years.

Mizon, aged 22, of Lightfoot Road, Hornsey, north London, was found guilty of the manslaughter of her child, Andrew, who died from internal injuries. She was acquitted of murder.

Darker, aged 26, of Park End, Hemel Hempstead, was convicted with her of causing grievous bodily harm to the child and cruelty. He was also found guilty on two counts of causing actual bodily harm.

The boy was battered with a snooker cue by the couple so hard that it broke into five pieces, branded with an instrument, and burnt on his face and body with lighted cigarettes, plunged into baths of cold water and "kicked around like a football," the court was told. He died in hospital during an operation as doctors struggled to save him.

The couple had pleaded not guilty to all charges and blamed each other for the boy's injuries. Mr James Rant, QC, for Miss Mizon, said that the boy's death in December, 1982, had left her with a "bur of guilt".



Grove Speculator: Calves worth more than £30m

## Father to 80,000

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Grove Speculator, an 11-year-old Friesian bull, is believed to have set a new British record by fathering 80,000 calves last year by artificial insemination. Sold at market as steers and heifers, his progeny would be worth more than £30m.

The Milk Marketing Board, which bought the bull as a three-day-old calf from a Welsh farmer, was reluctant yesterday to claim a world record, because of very different breeding patterns and seasons in the United States, Canada and New Zealand.

But Grove Speculator is almost certainly the most

prolific English bull, so prolific that he visits the artificial insemination unit three times a week instead of the usual twice.

Potential breeding bulls are first tested by the board at the age of about 15 months, when enough semen is collected to inseminate about 300 cows. There is then a gap of about five years before the female offspring can be assessed for strength, appearance and milk yield.

Nearly three million dairy cows are inseminated in England and Wales every year, 70 per cent of them by the artificial method.

## Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to end entrance exams

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has become the first Oxford college to abolish entrance examinations and to rely on A-level results in choosing its students.

The decision by the college's governing body, announced yesterday, means that Emmanuel, which is 400 years old, will select candidates on the basis of A-levels, interviews and headteachers' reports. That brings it into line with all universities outside Oxford and Cambridge.

Dr Alan Baker, the college's senior tutor, said that Emmanuel had taken the decision to simplify application procedures, particularly for those from state schools who were not as well equipped for the Cambridge Colleges' Examination as independent school candidates. He said that he hoped the move would widen the range of those who applied.

At present the college takes 42 per cent of its students from independent schools, 48 per cent from maintained schools and 10 per cent from overseas. "I think we shall be very popular with quite a lot of state schools," Dr Baker said.

"Many colleges in Cambridge are thinking along these lines," Emmanuel, which came sixth in an unofficial league of degree results at the university last year, is confident the A-level results are as good as the university entrance examination in assessing candidates' potential. "In fact, we have a greater confidence in A-levels together with S-levels," Dr Baker said.

Most colleges at Oxford and Cambridge operate a mixture of

the two systems of entry with the majority favouring the entrance examination method. Oxford decided last year to abolish the seventh-term examination and Emmanuel sees little chance of the seventh-term examination surviving for long at Cambridge.

Dr Baker said that his college was opposed to the fourth-term entrance examination because candidates in the fourth term of the sixth form were much less mature and only half way through their A-level syllabuses.

It looks as though Emmanuel is setting the pace for reform at Cambridge and that other colleges may find it difficult to resist the tide to bring the university into line with most British universities.

## 'Polyversity' plan for south London

Academics at Goldsmith's College in south London will discuss today the possibility of a new kind of university, a mixture of the university and polytechnic concept, being established south of the Thames.

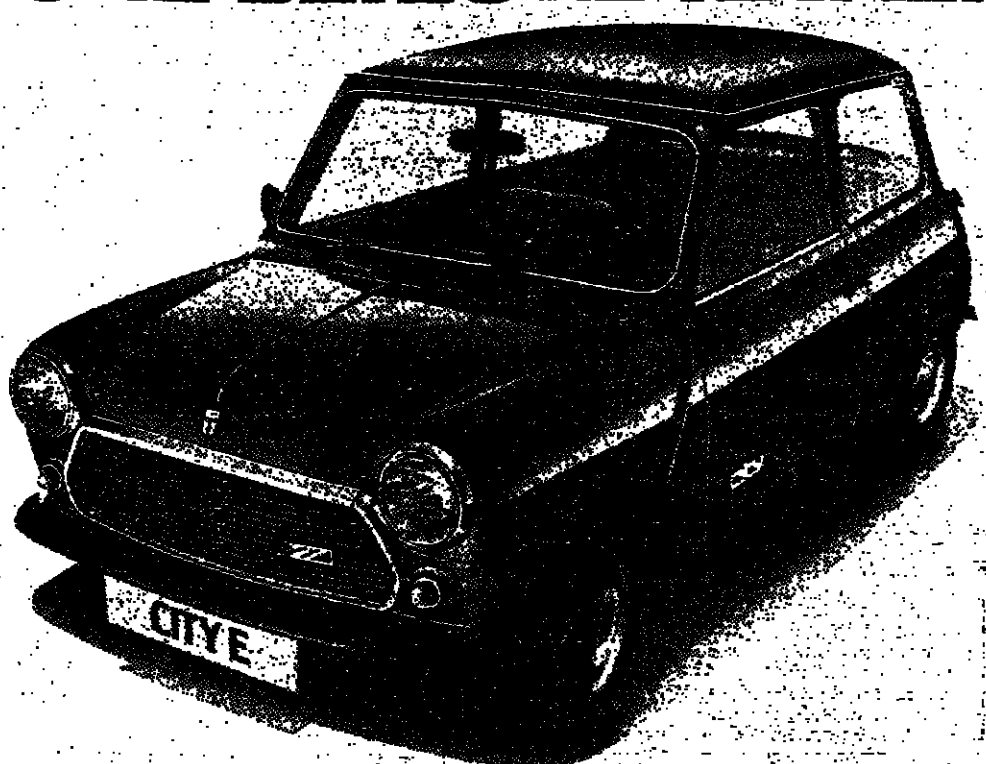
The idea of setting up what is known as a "polyversity" in south London has come from the Inner London Education Authority. Mr William Stubbs, the authority's education officer, has written to Mr Richard Hoggart, warden of Goldsmith's, to say that it would be interested in discussing a new type of chartered university.

North of the Thames the "polyversity" idea is being mooted for City University and the City of London Polytechnic.

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# PARLIAMENT February 7 1984

## £33m to repair and strengthen Severn Bridge

### TRANSPORT

The Severn Bridge is to be repaired and strengthened, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, announced in a statement to the Commons. Work would start later this year. He added that he had decided that a study should be set in hand into a second crossing. The cost of the repairs would be about £33m.

Mr Ridley said: There are three issues which need to be considered together: the strengthening of the existing crossing, the traffic control arrangements while the remedial works are carried out, and the question of a second crossing.

As regards the existing crossing, I have carefully considered the advice of the consultants and have decided to proceed with a programme of strengthening and repair in order to enable it to cope with the expected loadings while at the same time ensuring that the crossing remains open, as well as to operate without restriction on the flow of traffic.

The programme is expected to take five to six years to carry out. The precise extent of the work and the timing of its execution will depend on the outcome of further technical studies. Preparations for the more important works have already been put in hand. I intend that such works will begin later this year.

There will be the least possible interference with traffic while the repairs are being done. Wherever possible the work will be carried out at off-peak times; complete closures of the crossing are expected to be few and brief, and where possible limited to overnight hours.

Local authorities and user organizations will be consulted about any traffic restrictions that may be necessary. Advance warning of restrictions will be given, and alternative routes will be signposted as appropriate.

I am confident that when the strengthening and repair works have been completed the crossing should continue to provide a safe, ready and reliable communications link vital to the prosperity of South Wales.

I want to give a double assurance

that this vital link will not be interrupted as a result of some unforeseeable event or circumstance.

I have therefore decided that a study should be instituted into how a second crossing might be provided in the general corridor of the existing crossing. The study will examine other forms of crossing, as well as a bridge, and it will have regard to the desirability of convenient links to the M4 motorway.

It will start as soon as the detailed terms of reference and other arrangements have been drawn up. I expect the study to take about two years to come to conclusions.

I emphasize that this is not a decision to build a second crossing. Before such a decision were taken the Government would need to take full account of the outcome of the study, forecast traffic requirements at the time, as well as of progress of the work on the existing crossing. But the completion of the study will ensure that there is no unnecessary delay in providing a second crossing as soon as it is needed.

The Government fully recognizes the vital importance of the Severn crossing to the economy of South Wales and South Wales. The three measures I have announced today - the strengthening and repair of the existing crossing, the conduct of the study, and the decision to minimize traffic restrictions, and the study of a second crossing - all demonstrate the Government's determination to maintain an adequate and reliable communications link between South Wales and its markets in the rest of Britain and in Europe on which its prosperity depends.

I believe that they should dispel any doubts among potential investors and the public at large about the Government's commitment to this aim, especially during the period while the strengthening and repairs are in progress. In all these measures, the Government is in close consultation with the Secretary of State for Wales and will keep the House informed of progress made.

Mr John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Hull East, Lab): The House will welcome the statement which now recognizes the urgent need to repair this bridge and

### Hughes: Penny-pinching

the possibility of a second Severn crossing.

Would he confirm the possible cost of the repairs to this bridge as being approximately £33m in order to make it safe from collapse? Will the extra charge be recovered from tolls and will the levels of charges be increased?

Should the feasibility study recommend a second crossing would he adopt its recommendations and will it be required to carry a toll charge? Will he instruct the feasibility study to re-examine the problem of the tolls' future to reduce capital costs?

Does he accept that the extra increase in lorry tonnage has contributed to the decline in the state of the bridge? Would he instruct the traffic engineering staff to allow 42 tonne lorries to use the bridge contrary to the decision of the House which placed a legal limit of 38 tonnes?

Mr Ridley: He speaks with the true voice of South Wales in welcoming the effective action the Government has taken to end the uncertainty about this crossing.

I do not envisage circumstances when the existing bridge may have to be closed. That could only arise if there were tremendous gales. It is possible there will be some lane closures during the repair work.

We are studying the possibility of making narrower lanes so it will be possible to maintain four lanes working throughout the vast majority of the repair time. We will run drivers when that may happen.

Mr Gerald Howells (Cardiff and Penarth, Lib, LD) said Welsh business people wanted an assurance that there were alternative plans to keep the South Wales economy moving if the bridge had to be closed during the next two years.

Mr Ridley said there was no prospect of closing the bridge. It could be temporary closures during gales of 60 miles an hour or more but people had lived with that for 20 years of more.

### Robinson: Welcome

second crossing. Will he get away from this penny-pinching monetarist attitude once and for all and give this the priority it deserves?

Mr Ridley: It is surprising when I have announced a programme of £33m for repairs and this could possibly lead to a further £10m for a second crossing that I should be accused of penny-pinching.

Mr Mark Robinson (Newport West, C): The statement will be welcomed by businesses throughout South Wales and on the other side of the Channel as well. The uncertainty which has affected our region over the last few months is at an end. If during the repairs the bridge has to be closed there should not be just consultation, but maximum advice given to all businesses because it could be a major disruptive in economic life.

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## Throwing money does not buy success in education

### ILEA SPENDING

The lesson of 20 years of the Inner London Education Authority was that throwing money at problems did not buy education success, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said during Commons questions.

He began by saying that if ILEA were selected for rate limitation it would be required to reduce its present excessive spending, which appeared to contribute little to the quality of most of its services compared with those provided by some other inner city authorities, and to obtain better value for money.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea, Lab) said the Rates Bill would enable the Government to demand cuts of £120m in ILEA services.

Cuts of that magnitude (the said) could not be carried out without, for example, damaging education for the under-fives, adult education and remedial education for the most disadvantaged pupils.

Sir Keith Joseph: No, Mr Dubs is parroting the alarmist and selective catalogue produced by ILEA's elected members. I wish Labour MPs would focus more often on what really matters, the quality of education for the children instead of on figures alone.

Despite the zeal, devotion and pioneering work of many of its teachers, the tragedy of ILEA is that its expenditure is simply out of proportion to the results being achieved. Of course education standards cannot be improved overnight.

Mr Mark Carlisle (Warrington South, C), the former Secretary of State for Education and Science, said he had looked into ILEA in depth. Even allowing for the problems of inner city education, ILEA was regrettably a good example of the fact that spending more money did not necessarily bring better education.

Sir Keith Joseph: I agree with every word.

Mr John Cartwright (Woolwich, SDP) said many pensioners and disabled people in inner London had been denied a decent education and were worried about the implications of the suggested 13 per cent cut in education spending. If the minister did not wish to be alarmist, would more money be spent on adult education while the spending cuts had been enforced?

Sir Keith Joseph said he could not imagine that a successor authority, if the Bill were passed, would ignore the importance of adult education.

Mr Peter Bottomley (Eltham, C) said many pensioners taking advantage of adult education were charged only £1 a year for as many courses as they wished to take. Many wished to contribute more.

Sir Keith Joseph: This is a typical example of unnecessary extravagance by ILEA which reduces the effectiveness of its services.

Sir Keith Joseph: There are certainly attractions in the idea. The problem is that the Government seeks that responsibility for running all the local authority services should rest with the boroughs and the districts. That is the main reason why on the whole we prefer the proposal in the White Paper.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea, Lab): Will he confirm he has had virtually no representations supporting his own policy? The Government's proposals are highly unpopular with the people and have decent education and not his ridiculous proposal.

Sir Keith Joseph: I do not think he is entitled to speak for all the people of London. The Government's popular decision to replace the ILEA is the right one.

Mr Timothy Yee (Suffolk South, C): One of the most worrying trends at present is ILEA's pursuit of purely political campaigns, thereby diverting resources which should be for education into politics. Would the Secretary of State take steps to amend the law to prevent ILEA, or any other authority, from doing this?

Sir Keith Joseph: I do not think amendment of the law is the question. I think the alarmist and highly politicized campaign by ILEA is treachery to its own higher purpose.

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With very few exceptions, these latter representations welcomed the retention of a single education authority for inner London and about half of them expressed a preference for a directly elected joint board in contrast to the White Paper proposal for a joint board whose members are appointed by inner London boroughs and the Common Council.

Mr John Maples (Leisham West, C) in view of that, would the Secretary of State further consider the proposal that the new ILEA should be a directly elected authority?

Sir Keith Joseph: I do not think amendment of the law is the question. I think the alarmist and highly politicized campaign by ILEA is treachery to its own higher purpose.

Dubs: Government could demand £120m cuts

● The alarmist and highly politicized campaign by the ILEA was treachery to its own higher purpose, Sir Keith Joseph stated during



## Grenadians toast past 10 years but fail to agree on their future

To the rhythm of steel bands, the people of Grenada celebrated the tenth anniversary of their independence yesterday. They are still surprised, and relieved, at the turn of events in recent months and have mixed feelings about the elections this year that will return them to democracy.

The 110,000 islanders seem evenly divided on the wisdom of holding elections by the end of the year as the interim Government insists.

It would certainly suit President Reagan to have an elected government in Grenada within a year of the October 25 invasion and just before the presidential elections in the United States. It would neatly wrap up the end of a controversial episode that increased Mr Reagan's popularity.

Many islanders say frankly that elections this year are elections too soon. They want Grenada to remain for two years under the American military and economic aegis, and under the administration of the appointed interim government, saying that this arrangement guarantees the stability vital to political recovery.

They argue that there is not enough time for the political process to restart after years of repression. People do not know the personalities and policies of parties that are only just being revived and founded. Political

groups are still a long way from choosing possible leaders, candidates and officials and working out their programmes.

"Everyone recognizes that if we get it wrong in the elections we are in for trouble," a member of the interim Government said. "We look back over the past 10 years and know we run the risk of going through all that again. There are good arguments for taking our time over elections."

On the other hand there is work to be done. The country must be governed and there are excellent reasons for going ahead with elections. We may not be ready at the moment, but the prospect of elections will concentrate our minds wonderfully.

A number of Grenadians say honestly that they want a quiet life and ask: "Why spoil it with politics?" But those who want elections say that the country has to face reality and should take control of its own affairs sooner rather than later.

The interim Government, and leaders of other Caribbean countries, are anxious that the 300 American troops and military policemen still in Grenada should remain during the election period. This point was made with some emphasis to Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, who arrived in Grenada yesterday to be chief guest.

The Grenadians are also anxious that the Americans should finish the airport at Point Salines, built mostly by Cuban labour.

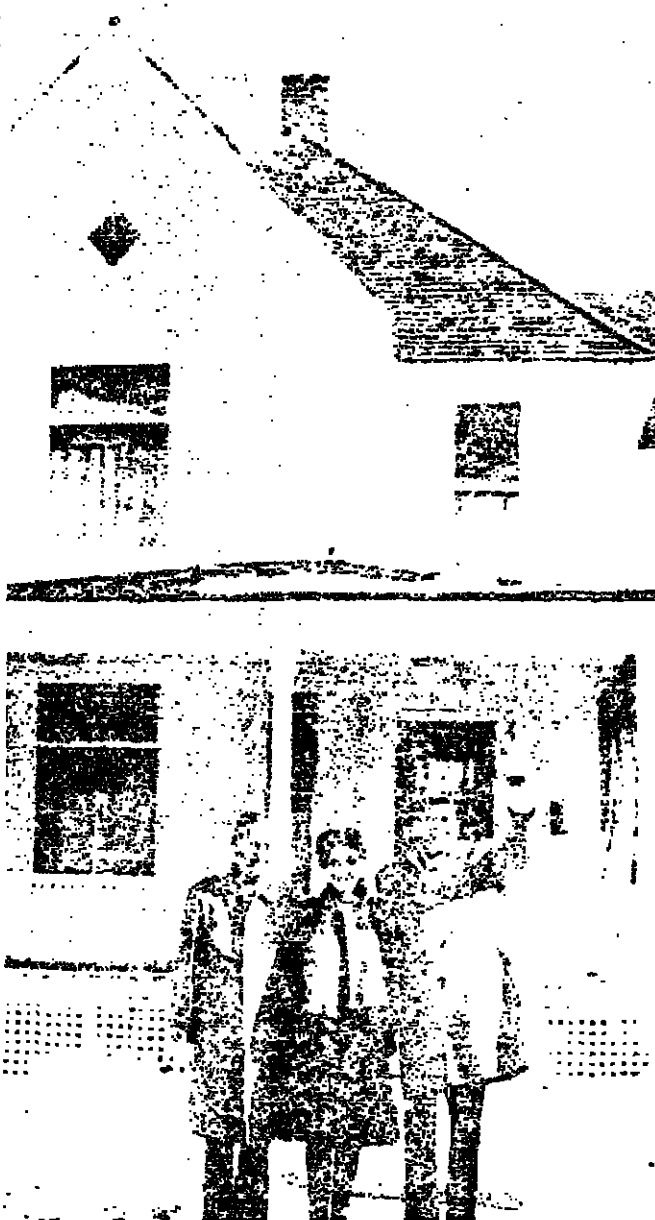
The independence celebrations yesterday were the first for several years. Under the Government of Maurice Bishop independence from Britain was not celebrated and, instead, the island marked March 13 as a holiday, the day Mr Bishop seized power from Sir Eric Gairy in 1979.

Independence Day started with a heavy rainstorm which beat on the red corrugated iron roofs of St George's with the sound of 1,000 drums. Every church in the island held a morning service and then steel bands started up and the flag-decked capital thrived.

The Royal Navy frigate HMS Plymouth, dressed overall, was berthed alongside the banana loading wharf in St George's harbour.

The noise of the celebrations carried up the hill to the prison where the leaders of the coup that triggered the invasion sit glumly pondering their fate, and await charges and trial.

● CLEMSON: The US invasion of Grenada quelled the spread of communism to neighbouring Caribbean islands, Miss Eugenia Charles, the Dominican Prime Minister, said in this South Carolina town on Monday (AP reports).



Home sweet home: President Reagan with his wife and brother Neil outside his childhood home in Illinois.

## The New Hampshire primary Mondale has it all to lose

From Nicholas Ashford, Manchester, New Hampshire



"On February 28 you will be the most powerful people in the world," Walter Mondale, the Democratic presidential front-runner, told a group of pensioners who had gathered to hear him in an old folks home in Dover, in the south-east corner of this sparsely populated New England state.

"You reserve the right not just to see us candidates on TV. You want to see us close up. You want to ask those questions and you want straight answers. You want the right to pass personal judgement on whether we're phony or not."

Once every four years, New Hampshire becomes the centre of American and international attention when it holds the first primary of the presidential election campaign. In just under three weeks, this tiny conservative state will, as it has for decades, exercise influence in presidential politics far beyond the size of its electorate or the contingents of delegates it sends to the party conventions.

New Hampshire law stipulates that its primary must take place a week before any other. Although Iowa holds it earlier, the New Hampshire primary remains the first fully-fledged election of the presidential contest.

Although the state will send only 22 delegates to the Democratic Party convention in San Francisco (well under 1 per

cent of the total), the eight Democratic runners have spent innumerable days trudging through snow and mud to woo voters.

In New Hampshire, the presidential primary means a return to grassroots politics for the candidates. It is not enough for them to be seen on evening newscasts or to bombard the electorate with lavishly produced TV commercials. Voters expect to see the candidates, to shake their hands, and, if possible, chat to them.

This year Senator Gary Hart, regarded by some observers as the dark horse of the 1984 race, has been going from door to door among the state's 110,000 registered Democrats - and at one stage even stopped to wash dishes for a prospective supporter.

The reason candidates spend such an inordinate amount of time and effort on an otherwise politically insignificant and typical state is simply because it votes first - and recent history has shown that front runners have often stumbled in New Hampshire, while underdogs have suddenly leapt into prominence.

It was in New Hampshire, for example, that Eugene McCarthy in 1968, George McGovern in 1972, and Jimmy Carter in 1976 gave their long-shot candidacies a big boost by strong showings in the primary. And, as the locals always like to emphasize, no candidate in recent years has gone on to win the presidency without first winning New Hampshire.

The state's reputation for upstaging front-runners is bad news for Mondale, whom polls show way ahead of his seven rivals. So is the fact that New Hampshire Democrats tend to be conservative and may be wary of Mondale's past Liberal leanings.

Their main concern is that his support could be eroded on the right by Senator John Glenn and on the left by the Rev Jesse Jackson and McGovern. Glenn's performance has been disappointing, but he is expected to fare well among conservatives (the state has a large group of military veterans) and independents.

The joker in the pack is Jackson, whose colourful oratory and huge travelling retinue of supporters and Secret Servicemen have brightened an otherwise lacklustre campaign. Although there are fewer than 10,000 blacks and hispanics in the state, he is expected to pick up a number of white votes, particularly among the young.

The other challenge troubling the Mondale team comes from Hart, who has been campaigning on the theme that the Democratic Party needs a new leader with new ideas.

If Mondale fares less well than expected, this could undermine the momentum he is trying to build ahead of "super Tuesday" on March 13 when 10 states hold primaries or caucuses. If that happened, New Hampshire would again live up to its reputation as a maker and breaker of political reputations.

## Smith party boycotts by-election

From Stephen Taylor Harare

After two successive by-election defeats Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front has declined for the first time to contest a seat for the Zimbabwe Parliament, sounding the death knell of the party which led the country to UDI in 1965.

A statement by the Front yesterday said that a poll of the white voters in the Lundi constituency had disclosed that most of its supporters believed their interests would be best served by Mr Peter Field, a farmer who is standing as an independent. Ironically, Mr Field is a nephew of the late Winston Field, founder of the Front and a former Prime Minister of Rhodesia.

A spokesman denied that the decision meant the end of the party and said it would contest every white seat in the general election due next year.

The Front swept the board in the 1978 election for a 30-seat parliament, and at the independence election of 1980 it won all 20 seats reserved for whites in the new Zimbabwe parliament. Since then it has seen its power base eroded by voter apathy and independent candidates favouring closer cooperation with the Mugabe Government.

The election will leave the Front with eight seats and the independents with 12.

● SPIRITS FORGOTTEN: a group of Zimbabwe tribal chiefs, angered by what they see as government attempts to bypass their traditional authority, have demanded a meeting with Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

According to the Ziana news agency, the chiefs have also blamed the ruling Zanu (PF) party for the three-year drought, and said it was because the Government had forgotten its obligations to ancestral spirits.

## Superpower clash opens UN session

From Alan McGregor Geneva

When the 40-nation United Nations Disarmament Conference opened its spring session yesterday, the Soviet Union immediately assailed the Reagan Administration, accusing it of seeking "to change the strategic balance of the world in its favour."

"Never before has mankind been so close to the abyss of nuclear catastrophe; never before have prospects of improving the international situation been so gloomy," the Soviet delegate, Mr Viktor Israelyan, said.

He described President Reagan's calls for resumed superpower negotiations as no more than "a demagogic trick aimed at misleading public opinion". The Soviet Union would not allow the conference to be used by the Americans to give the impression that "practical work is being done here when in fact the US has blocked all channels for negotiations".

Mr Israelyan advocated a nuclear weapons freeze as a compromise "to create a favourable situation for moving away from this dead point".

In reply, the US delegate, Mr Louis Fields, said his Soviet counterpart had "distorted history - well known to all here - and resorted to petty slander".

While a treaty banning chemical weapons is given priority on the conference agenda, the "tense relations between the major powers", as the Swedish delegate, Mrs Maj Britt Theorin, put it, "have made progress painfully slow".

The United States is about to table a draft convention - as the Soviet Union did last year - but agreement is still remote on what Mr Fields described as "the very complex verification procedures necessary to ensure existing chemical weapons are destroyed and none produced in the near future".

## Namibia skirmish fails to halt Angola withdrawal

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town

The South African Army's headquarters in Namibia reported a skirmish last Sunday in the eastern Ovamboland region of the territory in which three Swapo (South-West African People's Organization) guerrillas were killed. There were said to be no casualties on the South African side.

The reported clash came five days after Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, told Parliament in Cape Town that South Africa had begun to "disengage" its forces in southern Angola, where Swapo has its bases, as "a preparatory step" towards an eventual ceasefire.

Mr Botha said that whether a ceasefire came about would depend "on the cooperation we received from the other parties concerned" - that is, Swapo, the Angolan Army and the estimated 25,000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola.

At the time that the reported clash with Swapo occurred, Mr Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister, expressed doubt in a television interview that Swapo could be prevented from taking advantage of a South African disengagement, which he described as risky and dangerous. It is regarded as encouraging that South Africa has not so far made anything of the incident on Sunday.

Nonetheless, the clash indicates the precariousness of the situation, which is heightened by the absence of any independent means (beyond possible American satellite surveillance) of checking Angolan, Swapo,

and South African claims of what is actually happening.

Army headquarters in Pretoria refuse to say whether all South African units have now been removed from southern Angola. It is known, however, that General Constant Viljoen, the Chief of the Defence Force, and five other generals visited the "operational area" last Thursday, apparently to supervise the withdrawal.

If the military truce holds, the next diplomatic steps in the peace initiative could be trilateral talks between the United States, South Africa and Angola, and separate direct discussions between Pretoria, probably represented by its administrator-general in Namibia, and Swapo.

Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, said this week during a visit to Rome that he was ready to talk to South Africa about ways of implementing the UN for Namibia's independence, but that he was also waiting to see whether South Africa was "sincere and honest".

Meanwhile, Mozambique has been asked by Pretoria to expel Mr Joe Slovo, a former white Johannesburg lawyer and now a leading figure in the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), according to South African Press reports. There was no confirmation here, but the ANC issued a statement in Zambia saying that it had been informed by Mozambique of a list of South African demands regarding the ANC's presence.

Mr. R. Goldie, Glasgow  
"The decision must be understood as anything else strikes at the basic right to freedom of choice."

Ms Margaret Turkson, London  
"I think people should be left alone to decide what they want to do with their hard-earned money."

Mr. A. L. Duff, Manchester  
"As a non-smoker, when I see a choice, I think that people should have the right to smoke or not based on freedom of choice - not the will of the Government."

Ms. K. Saville, Oldham  
"As a British citizen, I feel that the decision should be up to me - not dictated by a bunch of hypocrites opposed to me by the Government of the day."

Ms. Karen Brown, Bury  
"It is up to the individual to choose - he would like to smoke. But it is high enough to begin with. Surely, the Government keeps on putting the tax up."

Mrs. Anne Rowe, Camberley  
"The right to smoke or not is up to the individual."

Ms. C. Wood, Kilmalcolm  
"It is unfair to have such a high tax on cigarettes... when other luxury-class items are taxed at 15%."

Mr. J. Parker, Sevenoaks  
"I am a non-smoker, but even if that other people should have the choice to smoke or not. The idea of taxing that choice out of existence is unjust and undemocratic."

Mr. D. A. Martin, Hockley  
"The tax on tobacco is, in my opinion, a most unfair and cruel tax and it should be taken to reduce the tax."

# 9 out of 10\* people wish to be free to decide whether they will smoke or not.

## Unfair taxation is taking that freedom away.

Even though they might not be smokers, ordinary people want to be free to decide about smoking for themselves.

The taxes on cigarettes are unfair compared with most other products. Excessive tax means that smoking is being put out of the reach of many people, and the decision is no longer theirs.

A recent poll\* conducted by NOP Market Research

showed that 9 out of 10 people felt that smoking was a matter for personal choice.

The tax burden falls upon everyone, but the smoker is paying more than his fair share.

Even 43% of non-smokers agree that the tax on cigarettes is already too high.

For people who want to decide for themselves, the time has come to say: 'Enough is Enough.'

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH



# Israel agrees to publish damning report on persecution of Arabs

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

After a delay of nearly two years, the Israeli Government yesterday sanctioned publication of a controversial report citing many cases between 1981 and 1982 where Jewish vigilante attacks against West Bank Arabs were insufficiently investigated by the security forces.

Opposition politicians immediately called for the resignation of Mr Moshe Nissim, the Justice Minister, and Dr Joseph Berg, Minister of the Interior. The Peace Now movement demanded an urgent inquiry into why investigations into attacks against Arabs had been closed, the names of Jews who refused to testify and the identity of those who put pressure on the police and the Army to halt inquiries into the anti-Arab violence.

The four copies of the report, which included dossiers on the murder of Palestinians and the throwing of grenades at Palestinian houses, were released. All names were removed. In recent months there have been persistent reports that Israeli politicians interceded on behalf of settlers accused of attacks.

The release of the report came at a time of mounting political concern in Israel over the growth of a new right-wing Jewish terrorist movement. Critics of the Government claim it has been allowed to flourish because of the reluctance of the authorities to mount a sufficient security drive against Jewish extremists.

Last month, Jewish extremists equipped with army-issue hand grenades and high explosives narrowly failed in a still unresolved attempt to blow up

the Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, one of Islam's holiest shrines. Mr Teddy Kollek, the mayor, subsequently gave a warning that terrorism from within could threaten Israel's control of the Holy City.

In an effort to minimize the political damage from yesterday's report and to diffuse international criticism, the government published simultaneously a list of unsolved attacks against Jews in Israel and the West Bank between 1978 and 1983 in which 23 people were killed and 227 wounded.

The long delayed report was named after its former chairman, Judith Karp. Israel's Deputy Attorney-General who last year resigned as head of the inter-ministerial committee appointed to investigate Jewish vigilantism in protest against the Government's refusal to act on its recommendations.

At the time, there was fierce controversy about what police sources alleged were two systems of justice operating in the West Bank: one for Jewish settlers and the other for Arabs. Mr Nissim refused repeated requests by the Knesset Law Committee to see the report until "ministerial discussions" on the sensitive topic were complete. This happened only last Sunday.

The Government's embarrassment over the report was apparent yesterday when Attorney-General Yitzhak Niv, Minister of the Interior, Office to prepare a simultaneous English translation of the complex Hebrew text was sabotaged by the public re-

lations branch of the Justice Ministry.

One of the main recommendations of the Karp Committee - which investigated 70 different Arab complaints of Jewish wrongdoing in the West Bank - was for an immediate reassessment of the standing orders for the opening of fire by Israeli soldiers serving in the occupied region.

The report also found that in certain cases police handling of Arab complaints against soldiers and Jewish settlers was "lackadaisical and defective".

The report outlined the difficulties caused by the lack of definition of responsibility for investigating certain crimes between the police and the military authorities.

Earlier this week, the Cabinet announced that army and police strength in the West Bank would be stepped up to enforce new policy guidelines, including an equal application of the law against Jews and Arabs but sceptical politicians have pointed out that no indication has yet been given about how the security drive will be financed at a time of economic belt-tightening.

The establishment of the Karp Committee was prompted by a letter written by 14 Hebrew university law professors in July 1980 to Mr Yitzhak Zamir, the Attorney-General. The academics demanded that action be taken to "comprehensively investigate private police actions in the (occupied) territories and to bring suspects to justice".

## Sharon under renewed attack for war role

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

Today's first anniversary of publication of the damning Kahan Report on Israel's role in the Ashra and Chatila massacres coincides with a new campaign to have its principal political victim, Mr Ariel Sharon, the former Defence Minister, removed from the Cabinet.

This week, Mr Mordechai Viner, head of the opposition Shinui party, called on Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, to suspend Mr Sharon as Minister without Portfolio pending clarification of charges in two new books by Israeli journalists that he misled the Cabinet and Parliament during the Lebanon war.

The latest accusations do not relate to the slaughter of Palestinians by Phalangists in Beirut, but to the way in which ministers and Knesset deputies alike were allegedly hoodwinked over Mr Sharon's aim to extend the invasion of Lebanon far beyond the 25-mile limit first announced.

Backing the resignation call, the independent *Ha'aretz* newspaper said there was still no chance that Mr Sharon would stand down of his own accord. "But one can ask Knesset members from all factions to avenge their honour and the honour of the House they belong to on the person who initiated and planned the only war in which Israel came out a loser."

In a review to coincide with the anniversary, Doctor Ze'ev Segal, a law lecturer at Tel Aviv University, forcibly restated the argument that a correct interpretation of the Kahan Report should have meant Mr Sharon's resignation from the Government last February.

rather than his mere demotion. He also pointed out that, 12 months after the report, an agitated Israeli public, the report was still having repercussions. One, according to Dr Segal, was Mr Sharon's recent humiliating failure to be elected head of the Jewish Agency's immigration department.

Mr Abba Eban, foreign spokesman of the main opposition Labour party, told *The Times* that the detailed findings of the three-man commission, headed by the Supreme Court president, Mr Yitzhak Kahan, had proved "a watershed in the turn of the tide of Israeli opinion".

Mr Eban, who also believes Mr Sharon should have left the Government, attributed to the work of the commission, the emergence of "a clear Israeli majority" against the Lebanon war and in favour of territorial concessions in exchange for a peace treaty with Jordan.

On the military side, the recommendation that the former director of military intelligence, Major-General Yehoshua Saguy, should not continue in office, was strictly observed.

The former chief of staff, Lieutenant-General Rafael Eitan, retired, as planned, two months after the report's appearance and for that reason alone no action was recommended against him.

The third officer whose role was sharply attacked, Major-General Amos Yaron, then divisional commander in Beirut, has fared better, having recently been promoted. It was made possible by Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, who informed the chief of staff that "Yaron has paid his debt".

## Red Cross to get PLO bequest

New York (AP) - All sides have claimed success after a surrogate court awarded a Pulitzer-winning journalist's bequest to the International Red Cross rather than the Palestine Liberation Organization, the initial beneficiary.

The Red Cross will receive about \$30,000 (£21,500) for the betterment of the living conditions of the Palestinian people under the terms of the settlement announced on Monday.

Three Jewish groups had blocked the money from going to the PLO on the grounds that the organization is unincorporated and has no legal status in New York to accept a bequest.

The funds had been left to the PLO by Fred Sparks, a Jewish American journalist who won the Pulitzer prize in 1951 for his reporting from postwar Europe for the *Chicago Daily News*. He died in February 1981, leaving 10 per cent of his estate to the PLO.

The American Jewish Congress, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the World Jewish Congress expressed gratification that the bequest would be used "only for humanitarian purposes and not to finance the PLO's terrorist activities".

Mr Zehdi Labibi Terzi, the PLO's permanent observer to the United Nations, also hailed the settlement, saying it validated the position that the PLO was the representative of the Palestinian people.

Mr Jeffrey Sienkiewicz, director of legal affairs for the Anti-Defamation League, called Mr Terzi's comments "outrageous" and said the settlement in no way legitimized the PLO.



All-downhill election racer

## French block Irish lorries

Le Havre (Reuters) Three hundred French livestock farmers angry over cheap British meat imports, yesterday held at the Le Havre four lorries carrying 90 tonnes of beef from Ireland, the Normandy Ferries Company said.

The action was part of a two-day blockade by farmers of several Channel ports, due to be lifted last night. The farmers are protesting against EEC subsidies which they say allow the British to produce meat below cost price.

The Irish Embassy in Paris said the meat was destined not for France but for Italy and North Africa and described the farmers' action as unacceptable.

There is undoubtedly a degree of confusion about the source, the nature and the destination of the consignment, an embassy spokesman said. "I am sure that kind of consignment was not the target they had in mind. But in the

middle of the night on the ground, confusion can arise."

He said the embassy was in constant contact with authorities in Le Havre and was awaiting the outcome of a meeting between farmers and Government representatives there.

In Caen the regional farmers' organization said Irish meat posed less of a problem than British meat but the French market was so weak that meat imports from any EEC country undermined it.

In Paris, the left-wing daily *Le Matin* said Customs officers at Le Havre had helped the farmers to inspect British lorries while the police stood by, some making victory signs and others applauding.

"Either these farmers were all conscripts of the Customs officers on duty and the family spirit helped... or a circular from the Customs Directorate ordered them to stop serving the public interest in favour of the angry farmers' interest..."

British Conservative members of the European Parliament called on President Mitterrand to tighten French laws to keep rebel farmers under control.



Dutch treat: President Mitterrand (centre), on a state visit to The Netherlands, with Mr Pieter van Vollenhoven, his wife Princess Margriet, Prince Bernhard, Mme Mitterrand, Prince Claus, Princess Juliana and Queen Beatrix

## Kinnock faces sceptical reception in Washington

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Neil Kinnock arrives in Washington today for his first visit to the United States since becoming leader of the Labour Party.

The purpose of his trip is to make himself known to the Reagan Administration and to Congressional leaders and to explain that Labour is neither isolationist nor anti-American.

He will be listened to politely, but with some scepticism. The crushing defeat his party suffered in last year's general election has created the widespread belief in Washington that the possibility of Labour regaining power in the foreseeable future is exceedingly remote.

Admittedly, the party has fared better since Mr Kinnock took over the leadership, but the leaders of both American political parties realize that whoever wins the US election in November will be dealing with Mrs Margaret Thatcher for the next four years.

Furthermore, however soothing he tries to be, Mr Kinnock will find it hard to dispel the belief within the Reagan Ad-

ministration that Labour is diametrically opposed to the United States on a range of foreign policy and defence issues, including deployment of cruise missiles in Britain, arms control and Central America.

Even the Democrats find themselves uncomfortable with significant elements of Labour policies.

During his six-day stay in Washington and New York Mr Kinnock will have talks with President Regan, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary and probably Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State.

There was doubt whether a meeting with the President would be arranged and some of Mr Reagan's advisers counselled against it. However, it is customary for the President to see major opposition leaders from allied countries and it was recognized that a refusal to meet Mr Kinnock could have had an adverse effect in Britain at a time when there is opposition to deployment of cruise missiles.

## Shah's top general shot dead

Paris (AP) - General Gholam Ali Oveissi, known as the "Butcher of Tehran" during the regime of Iran's late Shah, and his brother Mr Gholam Hosein Oveissi, a former Iranian army colonel, were shot and killed on a Paris street yesterday by two men.

Killers shot each man once in the head, then fled in a car. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the killings. Police were alerted by the murdered men's chauffeur who ran from the scene to a police station.

General Oveissi was a four-star general who had a reputation for being a ruthless hardliner in carrying out the Shah's policies.

He earned his nickname because of the 1963 repression of demonstrations in favour of the Mullahs, Iran's religious leaders, in which large numbers of people were reported to have been killed.

Cruel reputation: General Oveissi, who was 66, was born in the central Iranian holy city of Qom, and commanded the country's land forces before being appointed by the Shah as military commander of the Tehran region in the months preceding the revolution of February 11, 1979 (Hazrat Teimourian writes).

In the latter post, he quickly gained a reputation for cruelty and some of the worst shootings of demonstrators were attributed to him. However, he fled the country before the revolution.

He had lived in Paris since November, 1979, but frequently travelled to Iran, where he tried to recruit Iranian monarchist exiles into an army to fight the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini.

It is possible that his assassination was meant as a propaganda boost for the ayatollah's supporters in the week before the fifth anniversary of the revolution, as General Oveissi did not have a military or political significance.

## Rebel town raided by Russians in Afghanistan

Delhi-Soviet launched a surprise attack on Ismail in the Shomali valley north of Kabul last week, according to eyewitness accounts by refugees arriving here (Michael Hainly writes). At least 10 Mujahideen resistance fighters were killed, along with all young men of conscription age, according to reports.

After the initial attack tank cannon and multiple rocket launchers opened fire on the town. Civilian casualties were said to run into hundreds.

Survivors also report that the guerrillas counterattacked, and members of two Mujahideen groups from the fundamentalist organizations Hezb-e-Islami and Jamiat-e-Islami, captured Soviet troops and killed them on the spot.

## Nato spy jailed for 10 years

Paris - Waldimar Zolotarevko, aged 53, son of White Russian émigrés, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment after being convicted of spying for the Soviet Union (Diana Geddes writes).

He worked as a clerk in the photocopying department of the Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, a Nato body based in Paris, and was said to have passed important technological and military secrets to KGB agents over a period of 16 years.

## Freedom rider defeats FBI

Kalamazoo (AP) - The FBI was ordered by a judge to pay \$35,000 (£25,000) to Mr Walter Bergman, aged 84, a wheelchair-bound civil rights activist, for injuries sustained at the hands of the Kalamazoo Police 23 years ago during a "freedom ride" through Alabama. The FBI was also ordered to pay \$15,000 to the estate of Mr Bergman's late wife, Frances.

The Bergman's suit, filed seven years ago, claimed that the FBI knew about but failed to prevent the attack on a Greyhound bus outside Anniston, Alabama, in 1961.

## Banker sacked

Caracas (Reuters) - President Luisinchi of Venezuela dismissed the president of the Central Bank, Señor Leopoldo Díaz Bruzual, and appointed Señor Benito Raúl Losada in his place. The president said that Señor Díaz Bruzual was an obstacle to his economic plans and to satisfactory progress in restructuring the \$35bn (£25bn) foreign debt.

## Exodus to West

Bonn (Reuters) - The East German authorities have approved applications to leave the country for West Germany from up to 1,000 young people, *Sächsische Zeitung* of Munich reported. As many as 10,000 East Germans are allowed to leave each year, but most of them are old or sick.

## Talks walkout

Colombo - Sri Lanka's Freedom Party, the main opposition group, has withdrawn from the Government's all-party talks on ethnic tensions. A Freedom Party official said the Government was trying to impose a preconceived plan on the conference.

## President goes

Belgrade (AP) - Mr Miko Spiljak, Yugoslavia's President and Croatia's representative in the nine-member State Presidency, will be replaced in May by a former Foreign Minister Mr Josip Vrhovec. He would normally have had another four years to serve in the Presidency.

## Lightning strike

Sever, West Germany (AP) - Two RAF pilots parachuted to safety after lightning apparently hit their Tornado fighter-bomber and sent the burning jet crashing into a forest. The pilot and co-pilot were taken to hospital but their injuries were not believed to be serious.

## 10,000 homeless

Maputo (AFP) - About 10,000 people have lost their homes and possessions in floods in southern Mozambique, according to official figures.

## Crowds in court delay trial of priests

From Keith Dalton, Kabankalan, Philippines

The trial on multiple murder charges of three priests including an Australian and an Irish missionary was indefinitely postponed yesterday. The move was denounced as a "deliberate delaying tactic" by the clergy-

men who are accused of murdering a mayor and four of his staff in Kabankalan, 370 miles south-east of Manila.

Arrested in May 1983, the priests and six lay leaders accused with them having said they are innocent victims of a military frame-up designed to expel foreign missionaries because of their work with the poor.

Australian-born Father Brian Gore and Father Niall O'Brien

from Dublin are members of the 190-strong contingent of Columban Fathers who have worked in the Philippines for more than 50 years.

On the suggestion of the priests' superior, Bishop Antonio Fortich, the people of town and outlying parishes boycotted the trial and instead more than 1,000 supporters attended a rally.

The court, however, was filled with more than two hours before the trial was due to begin. Five television crews, four from Australia and one from Ireland, and two embassies posted for special local and foreign correspondents.

## Crackdown on exiles by Alfonsín

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

President Raul Alfonsín's civilian Government has again broken with established practice in Latin America by ordering the arrest of two former Bolivian military leaders living here in exile since their country returned to democratic rule.

The Interior Ministry on Monday issued an arrest warrant for the former Bolivian President, General Luis García Meza, who led a coup in July, 1980, and his former Interior Minister, Colonel Luis Arce Gómez, sought by the United States on drug trafficking charges.

If arrested, General García Meza is to be expelled from Argentina while Colonel Arce Gómez will have to await the results of an extradition request from a Miami federal prosecutor who wants to put him on trial for cocaine smuggling.

There was no word yesterday as to whether the two men had been arrested.

Both sought political asylum with Argentina's military Government in 1982, when Señor Hernández Zuzzi, Bolivia's present civilian President, took office.

In putting an end to their asylum here the Interior Ministry said General García Meza's record "permits the assumption that (his presence in Argentina) will compromise national security and public order."

## Australia forsakes beer to drink more wine

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

While Australians are reputedly the English-speaking world's highest per-capita consumers of alcohol, they are drinking considerably less beer.

The drop in beer consumption has been more than offset in terms of alcohol intake by the rapid increase in wine drinking, although two decades ago wine was considered as a drink for women and "poofers".

Such is the concern at this drop in consumption that the federal government has approached the brewers to discuss ways of monitoring the decline in sales and its impact on excise revenue.

This financial year they estimate a drop of A\$130m (about £82m) in revenue, although the Government has budgeted on the assumption of steady beer sales.

The brewers blame the heavy tax on beer for plummeting sales and they are urging the federal government to levy excise on wine, which now escapes all duty.

While a good *vin ordinaire*, vastly superior to its French counterpart, is available in wine boxes for around A\$5 (about £3.25) for four litres, or about 80 cents a bottle, a bottle of beer sells for around A\$1.25.

The brewing industry therefore feels it is the victim of discrimination.

Professor David Hawke, head of the West Australian Alcohol and Drug Authority, recalled in a recent lecture that

Per capita consumption of alcohol in Australia 1982/83		
Quantity	% change on 1981/82	
Beer 124.6 litres	-3.3	
Wine 19.9 litres	+4.2	
Spirits 1.2 litres	same	

## Last-minute effort to save the Chirwas

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

A Malawi court has turned down the appeal by Mr Orton Chirwa, the opposition leader, and his wife Vera against the death sentence passed on them last year for treason.

News reached London last night and Amnesty International immediately began trying to mobilize support for a last-minute reprieve for the couple.

President Hastings Banda himself is now the one person who can effectively save Mr Chirwa, at one time Minister of Justice in Malawi, who with his ex-lawyer wife was convicted and sentenced last May.

Mr Shirley Williams, president of the Social Democratic

Party and Lord Elwyn-Jones, a former Lord Chancellor, were among those who sent personal messages to President Banda before Christmas, asking for Chirwa's lives to be spared.

An Amnesty spokesman said last night that a decision by Dr Banda on whether or not to grant a reprieve could be expected within a day of two, which was why any personal appeal to him would have to be made immediately.

The Church of Scotland has also been active in trying to save the Chirwas and Dr Andrew Doid, a former Moderator who knows Malawi, flew there last year in an attempt to intercede.





Royal check-out: King Hussein of Jordan leaving hospital in Cleveland, Ohio after two days of tests on an intestinal disorder. He is accompanied by Queen Noor

## Misfits and the elderly pay price for success

From Roger Boyes, Budapest

Are the Hungarians happy? They should be, we tell them, because Hungary is unquestionably the showcase of Eastern Europe.

People are allowed to realize their commercial dreams: respect for good food edges out the disrespect for flawed government; and they can speak their thoughts without fear.

If those thoughts seem to be more in the realm of refrigerators than reform, that is understandable enough: reform has been part of the verbal currency for more than 15 years (too fast, too slow, too much, too little), but refrigerators are expensive and desirable and they house delicacies. There is a central European sense of priorities: comfort, initiative, calm and a love of talk and coffee.

But underneath these surface, metropolitan impressions there are lurking social tensions, hardly visible because they do not find political expression.

An interesting measure is to look behind the suicide statistics: Hungary has the highest rate in the world: 5 per cent of all deaths are self-inflicted and for every 100,000 people there are 46 suicides, compared to 10 or 11 in Britain.

Not that this has any connection with socialism - the countries of central Europe, including Austria and Czechoslovakia, have a long tradition of suicide that has been well documented for the past century.

The figures may partly reflect the efficiency with which such statistics are gathered - there are no suicide statistics issued by East Germany or the Soviet Union, for example - but the steady increase in the rate over the past two decades of economic prosperity does provide some revealing insights into the private life of the nation.

Alcoholics are particularly prone to suicide and there are 300,000 alcoholics in Hungary,

an extremely large number in a population of 10 million. Alcoholism increased rapidly during the prosperity that followed the 1968 economic reforms.

Among unskilled workers it became a sign of social status, a cheap way of demonstrating one's wealth to one's peers, to drink large amounts of spirits.

Although one can sometimes see a marijuana cigarette being passed round the table at a Budapest discotheque, there is not a significant drug problem in Hungary; this is principally because the main drug supply gangs in the West are not interested in selling for a non-convertible currency like the forint. In general, they have preferred to establish themselves in Yugoslavia.

### Hungary 2: Social strains

The main reason for unhappiness - as expressed in suicide and alcoholism - seems to be social mobility and the drift of young people to the cities.

In the countryside, some villages have been almost depopulated: only old people remain, living on pensions often less than half the average salary and finding life increasingly difficult. There is no charitable organization to give the old people support - many criticize the Roman Catholic Church for not being more active - and suicides are highest in this age group. Some 18 per cent of the population is over the age of 60, compared to 13 per cent in 1960.

The skilled worker who leaves the village and rises swiftly in the party machinery often ends up divorcing his wife and marrying a woman more appropriate to his self-image. Alcoholism and suicide among women becomes particularly frequent between the ages of 30 and 40, when they have gone

through a divorce and are left rootless in a strange city.

For the enterprising there are, however, chances of finding satisfaction through economic initiative. This is actively fostered by the Government.

Thus, a group of Budapest-ers decided that there was a demand for a door-to-door parcel delivery service. They did a survey of 400 companies and now have a fleet of 21 vehicles.

Economic reform, in so far as it reduces bureaucratic obstacles to personal fulfilment, clearly benefits the majority of people. But it has also increased the number of misfits, of people who feel relatively deprived.

Hungary has been described as a latently pluralistic society - that is, a formal socialist monolith, but informally a collection of pressure groups and lobbies trying to influence political decisions. There is a farmers' lobby, a trade union lobby, a heavy industry lobby, an ideological lobby, even a second-economy lobby.

In 1973 and 1974, for example, when the authorities tried to act against the black market and illegal moonlighting, the dealers and speculators, in an uncoordinated but effective response, simply began to withhold goods. There were shortages everywhere and the Government was forced to back down.

The problem is that the marginal groups, the old, the unskilled, are not represented by these lobbies and certainly not by the formal political processes.

These people are becoming more and more evident in the social statistics, in day-to-day reality, but are finding no expression. Accustomed to the idea that socialism should look after the weak, they are finding that the need to unleash market forces and to restore the principle of profitability, is leaving them to wither away.

Concluded

## Communist overtures to Greek Socialists

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Forty years after their abortive attempt to seize power in Greece, which sent them into exile or drove them underground until 1974, the Communists are talking openly of joining the Government.

In a recent speech in Salonika their leader, Mr. Harilaos Florakis, Secretary-General of the pro-Soviet Communist Party of Greece (KKE), spelt out his terms for a partnership with the ruling Socialists.

The offer was declined, as it was meant to be. For all the acute problems piling up against the Government of Mr. Andreas Papandreu, his Pasok Socialists still command an overall majority of 32 (more than twice the KKE's contingent in the 300-seat Parliament).

The Communist move, however, served a double purpose: first, it revealed a substantial shift in the KKE's position, eliminating the obstacles for future collaboration with the Socialists; secondly, it was designed, by dint of repetition, to accustom the public to the idea of Communists in the Government.

The memories of the 1944-49 civil war are fading away, thanks to time and the Government's reforms which gave the Communist wartime resistance recognition and pensions and authorized the repatriation of the defeated insurgents from East Europe.

But passions have not yet been fully appeased, and if tomorrow Mr. Papandreu announced a pact with KKE there could be strong reactions both domestic and external. Already the Florakis offer has touched off cries of "Popular Front" from outraged conservatives.

Mr. Florakis's proposal has improved the KKE's chances by dropping its demand for a "common minimum programme" as a condition for backing or joining a Socialist Government. Instead, he is offering cooperation to solve the country's main problem, the economic crisis. This implies that the KKE is willing to join a Government that would leave Greece within Nato, tolerate American bases, and remain in the European Community.

It is a dramatic departure for the KKE, but it seems hardly a bargain for the Socialists, since the Government already enjoys the benefits of a political truce with the KKE that keeps the communist trade unions quiet in times of austerity.

Besides, the Socialists are already cooperating closely with the KKE in all fields where the Communists could be a nuisance as opponents - local government, the unions, professional associations, and to some extent the student movement.

The Communist offer coincided with the leakage of two secret reports said to have been submitted to the KKE by its organizations in northern Greece, diagnosing a steady decline of the Socialist Party's popularity because of inflation, unemployment, and recession and a "dangerous" rise of support for the Conservatives, especially among the young.

The Government's difficulties are likely to multiply this year, particularly if the decline in Socialist popularity is reflected in the results of the European elections in June. This has increased the probability that Mr. Papandreu may hold simultaneously early general elections to avoid the psychological blow of a setback at the polls.

The KKE hopes that in that case the Socialists would not be returned with an absolute majority, so that they would have to fall back on the Florakis proposal to remain in power. But Mr. Florakis does not seem to be in a hurry.

The shrewd Communist leader knows that the KKE's chances for a share in government depend on how much the Socialists will have reduced the domestic factors that would bar the rise of Communists to power.

The Greek Central Intelligence Service, brought under the Prime Minister's direct orders, is being demilitarized and its mission steered away from watching Communists. The Minister of Public Order last week promised that the 12 million (some say 30 million) dossiers containing the political record of practically every Greek would be destroyed.

Admission to the officer cadets' schools is no longer subject to screening, and the Government is pressing ahead with the merger of the urban police and the rural gendarmerie into a corps directly controlled by the Minister of Public Order.

# Lords, help us.

The blind and disabled of this nation will become second-class citizens unless changes are made to the Telecommunications Bill.

The Bill, now in the House of Lords, will turn British Telecom from a public service, accountable to Parliament, into a private company, with a duty to its shareholders to maximise profits.

The millions of pounds spent on special telecommunications services for the disabled are vulnerable, and they are likely to be cut back - they could even be discontinued.

The Government says that there are safeguards in the Bill. But these 'safety nets' are full of holes and loopholes.

Amendments to the Bill are essential, to help guarantee the wide range of services provided for the blind and disabled. These include the directory enquiry service - free at present - which is vital for anyone who is blind or has reading difficulties. Special equipment which ensures the continued employment of blind telephonists also needs protecting.

Several amendments are being laid before the House, supported by a number of organisations representing the blind and disabled. Peers of all Parties are backing them.

# Lords, help us.

British Telecommunications Unions Committee, 14/15 Bridgewater Square, London EC2Y 8BS.

## Island to choose a new leader

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi



Former President Jumbo: Surprise resignation.

Zanzibar is preparing for presidential elections next month after the surprise resignation a week ago of Mr. Aboud Jumbe, who was President of Zanzibar and Vice-President of Tanzania, and the resignation or arrest of several leading Zanzibar personalities.

The arrests and resignations result from a growing campaign to give the island greater autonomy.

A more moderate figure, Mr. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, has been installed as interim President of Zanzibar until the elections take place next month. He may well receive the support of Mr. Jumbe's opponents.

Yesterday he appointed Mr. Seif Shariff Hamad as his new Chief Minister, replacing Brigadier Ramadan Haju Faki, who resigned last week.

The constitutional crisis comes 20 years after the revolution which overthrew the Sultan of Zanzibar, and led to the island being linked with the then mainland Tanganyika under a constitution which gave Zanzibar considerable auton-

omy. For the past seven years a single political party, the Revolutionary Party, has existed for the whole of the republic.

Pressure built up last year when many Zanzibaris expressed open resentment at the way the island's economy was being depressed by the mainland's economic problems. Mr. Wolfgang Dourado, who was Zanzibar's Attorney-General

from 1964 to 1977, was arrested last week. He is believed to have been moved to the mainland, but no charges have been announced.

Last July Mr. Dourado called for Zanzibar's views on the constitution to be decided by a referendum, and he forecast bloodshed if President Nyerere of Tanzania, ignored Zanzibar's sentiments.

Mr. Jumbe's resignation, announced at a meeting of the Revolutionary Party's national council on the mainland, appeared to have been forced by other Zanzibaris who oppose his policies and accuse him of spending too much of his time on the mainland.

President Nyerere, who is president of the party as well as of Tanzania, reacted angrily, saying disgruntled elements could not stop the progress of Tanzania, and the Government would not hesitate to take further measures if necessary.

Nevertheless, many of the 500,000 Zanzibaris resent what they see as the domination of their country by the mainlanders.

## Buhari challenges ousted critics to return home

Lagos (AFP) - The military head of state, Major-General Muhammad Buhari, has challenged politicians of the ousted civilian regime and prove their allegations of financial impropriety against members of the new administration.

Reacting to claims in the foreign press by the politicians, some of whom have been declared "wanted persons" in Nigeria, General Buhari guaranteed a fair trial for anyone

against whom charges might be preferred.

The general, who was a Federal Petroleum and Energy Commissioner during the last period of army rule, said that when the military handed power to civilians in 1979 they gave a detailed account of their assets, which were lodged with the Supreme Court for any interested parties to examine.

One attack against the Buhari regime came from Mr. Isiyaku Ibrahim, a Iyoku said to be

closely associated with the government of deposed President Shagari.

Dr Umaru Dikko, a former Transport and Aviation Minister in the civilian regime, has also stepped up his criticism of the new Government, and has said that the ousted leaders would "fight back to restore democracy in Nigeria".

The Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, who is a member of the ruling

19-man Supreme Military Council, has dismissed Dr Dikko's claim.

In another development, Nigeria's traditional rulers met General Buhari on Monday and requested the military authorities to make available to the public two decrees promulgated since the army seized power, so as to avoid confusion. They were the state security (detention of persons) decree and the suspension and amendment of the constitution decree.



## SPECTRUM

## The case of the curious exile

Novelist Desmond Hogan is as lionized in London as he is vilified in his native Ireland. This week he awaits the reaction to his latest novel, *A Curious Street*. Peter Stothard reports

By the end of this week keen American bibliophiles might find it worthwhile to get themselves to Iowa City, a pig-breeding town in the northern United States, far from the familiar track for collectors of rare literary manuscripts. The search will be hard and should start at an unprepossessing city watering-hole with the gloomy purple-plush appearance of a funeral parlour, known locally as George's Bar. The prize, however, could be very great — the lost first draft of an extraordinary Irish novel by an extraordinary Irish novelist that went missing in mysterious circumstances one drunken night at George's in 1981.

After two years of rewriting from scratch, *A Curious Street* by Desmond Hogan was finally published in London on Monday. More than the usual questions of money and fame hang on its reception. *A Curious Street* is in itself an unusual novel about the relation between character and history, set in seventeenth century Ireland, Rome, Germany and London, in the Dublin of the 1930s and the Belfast of today. But behind it is an artistic and political controversy over the standing of the author that has divided Irish and British opinion in a most remarkable manner.

Sitting last week in his tiny basement flat in Catford, south London — with American wine and Irish coffee cake at half past ten in the morning — Desmond Hogan was loathe to speculate who might have done the dirty deed that night in Iowa. He had been too drunk at the time "and all I remember is a celebrated US poet falling in to my face followed by a terrible hangover trail around the city's litter bins in the hope that the culprit might have thrown it away in disgust." In his more paranoid moods, however, he might be forgiven for thinking that the thief in the night was no lowan bagsnatcher but some "old friend" mysteriously translated to the Great Lakes from the literary bars of Dublin. For this prophet, after enjoying early favour, has been peculiarly unloved in his own country.

Desmond Hogan's reception in Dublin has included some notable brutalities. In Britain, by contrast, it has verged from optimism to near reverence. If those American bibliophiles had read only the Irish press ("Pink and sticky... pseudo boring and effete": *Dublin Evening Herald*. "Talent for the wrong word that amounts to genius": *Irish Times*. "His central failure is the chasm of credibility": *Hibernia*), they would not bother to go near Iowa City. If they read some British reviews ("One of the most talented writers lately to come out of Ireland or anywhere else":



Desmond Hogan: A prophet without honour in his own country. One Irish newspaper called him "pseudo, boring and effete"

*Sunday Telegraph*. "Very definitely a writer likely to go somewhere": *The Scotsman*. "Among the best novelists... no one is ever likely to push Joyce or MacNeice off my raft but Mr Hogan joins them": *The Times*) they might set out at once on the chance of finding the multi-million dollar manuscript of a future *Ulysses*.

Hogan's sense of an inhospitable homeland does not stem only from hostile literary critics. He has suffered the withdrawal of his short-story collection *The Diamonds at the Bottom of the Sea* because a Dublin policeman saw too much of himself in a story of a man who enjoyed beating his wife, enforced name changes in his second novel *The Leaves on Grey*, legal action against another more recent story after a woman saw herself identified with a character who had linker blood. Hogan is not sure that there is a pattern to it all (the Irish are renowned for their literary litigiousness) but sitting in semi-exile in Catford — even surrounded by an unusually protective web of agent friends and publisher — it is easy sometimes to see one.

### 'The best thing I've ever done'

He awaits the reaction to *A Curious Street* with apprehension. It is an unusual novel in the form of interlocking stories. Some share the same characters and merge into each other as a set of vignettes. Some seem almost separate, simply reflecting common themes and images, recurrent colours, birds, ancient myths and modern Hollywood legends (as in the extract below). Above all it is a book of passion. "I don't think that it will be

acceptable to many people", he complains uncertainly. The one thing that I am sure about, though, is that it's the best thing I have ever done."

Of those two last comments, the assuredness of the latter is much more typical of Desmond Hogan than the self-doubt of the former. That certainty about his work also seems to be the source of much of his trouble. He was born 33 years ago in Ballinasloe, "a protestant English town" in County Galway. He lived on the appropriately named Society Street, son of a respected Catholic burger, overshadowed, as were his friends, by the awesome presence among them of "the largest mental institution in Europe. Very necessary in the west of Ireland", he sighs, closing his eyes and rolling his head in a way that could be misunderstood by the uncharitable.

In the late Sixties he studied English and Philosophy at University College, Dublin, subsequently writing and performing in the Dublin Theatre. His first novel, *The Ikon Maker*, was written at the roadside while he hitchhiked between Stockholm and Spain, and first published by the Irish Writers' Cooperative, a group founded by himself and his friend the novelist and film maker, Neil Jordan.

The Cooperative was welcomed by some for its boldness, criticised by others for being a self-promoting clique. *The Ikon Maker* was, by later standards, warmly received although in what is a classic Irish tale of the relationship between mother and son, the author was continually identified with the homosexual son, notwithstanding his claims that his personal identification was entirely with the mother.

In those early days, according to one observer, Ciaran Carty of the *Sunday Independent*, Hogan set down a

number of black marks with literary Dublin. "He never wrote humorously — which didn't go down well. He deliberately behaved as a 'writer' — which never goes down well in Ireland where writing is supposed to be something anyone can do. He didn't drink at that time, preferring to sip coffee in Bewleys. And he was very obviously hurt by criticism — which just encouraged people to attack him all the more."

Today the first impression of meeting Desmond Hogan can still be rather alarming. With his pronounced head and serpentine figure he looks both threatening and retiring. Several people on the London literary circuit recalled him to me as arrogant.

### A writer who will last

His cruellest Irish critics deny, however, that they have anything personal against him. Maeve Kennedy, who savaged *Leaves on Grey* in the *Irish Times*, had not met him when she wrote the review. "I wouldn't normally have criticized a first novel so harshly but I felt that he had got away with murder in England with *The Ikon Maker* which was ludicrously inept in its use of images. His kind of writing is much less familiar in England than in Ireland where Sixties college magazines were full of it. And the English are always paranoid that they are going to miss the next James Joyce."

One of Hogan's more deeply seated problems in Ireland is perhaps that he does not want to be the next James Joyce. It is cited prominently in Irish press interviews that he does not even like Joyce very much. In his adolescence he concentrated on Russian authors, Pasternak and Tsvetayeva. He is strongly influenced by Scott Fitzgerald to whom allusions occur frequently in his work. From an Irish point of view he is tainted by suspicion of undue foreign influence. His exile in the 1980s recalls that of John McGahern in the 1960s after his novel *The Dark* (reissued last year by Faber) was adjudged detrimental to Irish mores. Hogan, like McGahern, will not glamorize Irish society.

He also takes a cold, unglamorous view of Irish political history and the way that the present Irish state has grown upon it. In an interview with the magazine *Time Out* for the publication of *The Leaves on Grey*, he launched into an attack on the betrayal of the 1916 revolution and the petrifying middle class republicanism that came in its wake. "How can you blame Northern protestants for wanting to opt out of the 32 county state", he said, "when the legacy of 1916 has been 50 years of ethnic authoritarianism and fascist Catholicism?" *Time Out* elaborated gleefully on this theme. Reaction in Dublin was less gleeful.

Today he likes to adopt a less specific political stance. "Some of the things I said in the past seem a little silly to me now", he explains. "But then, people have leapt to the most extraordinary conclusions about me. They just want to reduce me to their own terms. I love Ireland. I spent a wonderful summer holiday last year in Galway with my mother. But the more I'm away, the more I see things there from both sides, from the orange and the green, and the less practical I feel about it all." A central image of *A Curious Street* is the hero's own historical novel, *A Cavalier Against Time*, locked away unpublished in a drawer corroding the lives of any character whose consciousness it comes near. It is on this view — technically very powerful in the novel if politically rather generalized — that he is happy to be judged.

Despite great refinements from his early work, the style of *A Curious Street* still requires a greater willingness to suspend cynicism, to be swept along by the narrative's dreamlike quality, than many readers will be prepared to give. But there is a strong sense here of a writer who will last. And he seems likely to stay in exile in England. The rooms of his Catford basement are packed with Celtic memorabilia. The wooden cupboards in the kitchen are a bright new green. "Not emerald", says his landlady firmly. "But Queen's green". He does not demur.

Additional reporting by Heather Ingman. *A Curious Street* is published by Hamish Hamilton, at £8.95.

## Irish legend meets Hollywood myth

The story of Cherine Finnerty, in an extract from *A Curious Street*



A little black-haired girl, Cherine Finnerty, had her roots in the tinkers on both sides of her family. Her people had been uprooted in Cromwell's time and had travelled the roads since; so her father, guardian of the local cemetery, liked to think. He had fanciful stories: the time his ancestors all took to the highways in the eighteenth century and robbed noblemen; the time they'd sailed to a remote west of Ireland island during the famine in the nineteenth century and survived on roasted whiting.

Cherine had grown up listening to the sordid blur of her father's stories. Outside was the cemetery; aria singing spinsters who'd thrown themselves from windows on the main street were buried there, dwarfs who'd ranted about the civil war. When Cherine was nine, her mother, a black-haired McDonagh, had walked into the river holding a rosary. Cherine and her father were looked after now by a deaf and dumb sister.

Apart from her, Cherine had many brothers and sisters who were scattered, mainly around England. One brother drove a ramshackle van the length and breadth of Ireland, selling religious *objets d'art*, taking Cherine once, a girl in a worn strawberry cardigan, to a promontory in West Kerry where pilgrims bowed over softened stones; the little girl standing on the promontory, the skies opening on her, her cheeks peach

from the rain, feeling the isolation and yet the determination of her ancestry, tinkers converging on the western bays of Ireland. Recently her brother had been brought to court for interfering with little children, but by far the most famous and the most prestigious of her relatives was a cousin who'd gone to Hollywood and starred in a film as a leprechaun in a green outfit. She had come back once or twice, running her blue poodle across the bogs, throwing her delicate arms in the air. Then she'd written, describing her affair with Montgomery Clift, describing him, tormented forehead, black, lazy quilt, hands in his pockets, telling of trips they'd taken by Big Sur, of lobster they'd eaten, lascivious red lobster against azure panoramas of the Pacific.

Then it had failed, the affair, her career. The postcards stopped, the letters. Some local lads muttered that they'd seen her aunt, Montgomery Clift, most of all Montgomery Clift, Montgomery Clift all over the place. Of all tragedies in a mainly tragic family this was the greatest of tragedies, a relative fallen from grace. Cherine escaped from the burden of it by summoning the local children to the Green — tramps eyeing them suspiciously, Guinness bottles in their pockets — and leading them forward to search for ghosts.

however...  
Russell Davies

## This sporting life

Industrial action by some correspondents of Reuters, the international sports reporting agency, has prevented the appearance of certain items on the sports pages of *The Times* today. However, thanks to a long-standing arrangement between the tenant of this column and Media-Muscle Inc. of Chicago, we are at liberty to print them here, viz:

### BALMY

Controversial Talkshire batsman Godfrey Toybox celebrated his fiftieth birthday yesterday by announcing that during the coming season he "will not play in temperatures under 65°". This, the first demand in English cricket history for a thermosatic contract, is expected to be readily accepted by Talkshire's specially constituted Toybox Accommodation Committee. Toybox caused a similar alarm 12 months ago, when he refused to play under his own hair transplant.

### BUCKED

In spite of a shaky last round of 64, Gary "Goldenrod" Boldroon took the Gulf Oil Goldenrod Globule Masters golf title, Cabbage Springs, Colorado. The 22-year-old Nebraska's round was an uneven affair, featuring a hole in one at the 12th, for which Boldroon won a \$200,000 ranch-house and a Toyota tractor, and an albatross two at the final hole, which secured him a bonus of \$35,000 and the governorship of North Dakota. "It just about made my day complete," said Boldroon, who was paid \$50,000 for appearing, "when Gloria was voted best turned-out wife. I guess she can keep the \$12,000." Badly bunkered at the first hole of the day's round, Boldroon recovered with a spectacular banana shot, which earned him the Nabisco special skill prize of \$19,000 and a wagonload of Barbary apes. He is currently the biggest monkey-carrier on the US circuit.

### BLOW

Troubled Whipsnade Celtic were plunged deeper into gloom on Wednesday night when manager Stan Izal was admitted to the Middlesex Hospital suffering from pressure. Commented club chairman Arthur Brando: "The pressure has got to Stan. I have seen what pressure can do to a man, and believe you me, under the kind of pressure Stan's been facing, you would feel the pressure. Pressure is the name of the game where Stan is concerned. He has been living in a mental cauldron, a pressure-cooker. But Stan is a big man. He is bigger than any single individual. He has never shrunk from pressure situations. If he had, I don't know where he would be today. What hospital did you say he was in?"

### STICKY

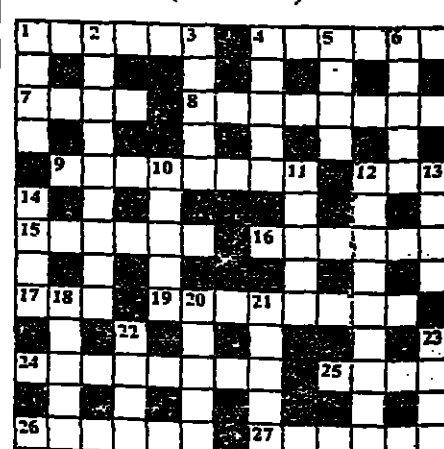
Christine Jaynes and Orville Bean, pair-skating champions of the Scilly Isles, scored a unanimous nil for artistic impression from judges at the Zagreb International last night. "Our new routine didn't seem to catch on with them", said a puzzled Bean, whose partner came off the ice in tears as the crowd rained bouquets of frozen parsley on to the ice. "I don't think they had seen a programme before where the man spends so much time upside down, skating on his head."

At the climax of the controversial routine, the upended Bean, a former traffic-warden, adopts a rigid posture symbolizing an HP sauce bottle, while his partner, in a series of dramatic flailing movements, bangs him on the bottom. As the last notes of Vaughan Williams' *Tuba Concerto* die away, Bean spreads his legs on the ice in imitation of a shower of sauce.

"I think they were asking for trouble", British Skating Board secretary Muriel Bloomer commented after the event. "HP sauce is virtually unknown on this side of the Iron Curtain. I understand Orville's original idea was to represent a tea-urn; that might have been better."

● Miles Kington will resume his *Morcover* column next Monday.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 262)



- |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ACROSS                            | DOWN                         |
| 1 Dogmatic                        | 1 Toy figure (4)             |
| 2 Statement (6)                   | 2 Cambodia (9)               |
| 3 Distant (6)                     | 3 Cast through air (5)       |
| 4 Branch (4)                      | 4 Competitive runner (5)     |
| 5 Non-assessor (8)                | 5 Desert perfume (4)         |
| 6 Vogue phrase (4,4)              | 6 Slight tint (5)            |
| 7 Encountered (3)                 | 7 Automobile (5)             |
| 8 Disinter (6)                    | 8 Backless couch (5)         |
| 9 Profit (6)                      | 9 Postal goods (4,5)         |
| 10 Former Portuguese province (3) | 10 Rubbish (4)               |
| 11 Designer (8)                   | 11 Woazrock composer (4)     |
| 12 Stopped up (8)                 | 12 In the work quoted (2,3)  |
| 13 Carved image (4)               | 13 Tribal senior (5)         |
| 14 Car pull (6)                   | 14 As well (4)               |
| 15 Written in red (6)             | 15 Common interest group (4) |

SOLUTION TO No 261  
ACROSS: 1 Rumpus 5 Fish 8 Square 9 Voltaire  
11 Enervate 13 Trio 15 Last straw 18 Lew  
19 Identity 22 Drive in 23 Kendra 24 Gell  
25 Expire  
DOWN: 2 Ukase 3 Pie 4 St Vitus's Dance 5 Ford  
6 Sparrow 7 Askew 10 Eyn 12 Vest 13  
15 Low rise 16 Plod 17 Synod 20 Inner 21 Flood  
23 Kip

## Britannia Seven Days Notice Account

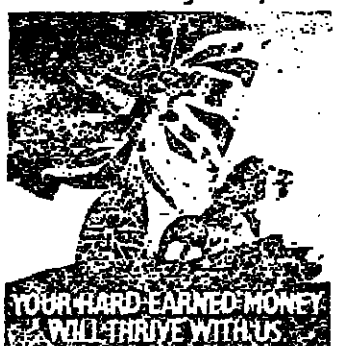
AT  
8.25%  
IT'S  
STREETS  
AHEAD  
OF ANY  
BANK.

If you've got £1,000 or more  
slumbering in a bank deposit  
account, you're losing money.  
Because our Seven Days  
Notice Account currently offers no  
less than 8.25% net of basic rate tax.  
You'll find that not only beats  
the banks' net figure by a mile, it's  
significantly better than their gross.

8.25% NET	11.79% GROSS
ANNUAL INTEREST	
8.42% NET	12.03% GROSS
+ Based on ordinary share rate of 7.25% (which may vary)	
+ Gross yield assumes 30% basic rate tax	

Yet your money is just as accessible.  
(Give us just seven days' notice of withdrawal, and there's no financial penalty whatsoever).  
What's more, you can add to your investment at any time.  
And choose whether to receive your interest half-yearly, or add it to your account.  
Take a look around.  
You'll do well to find a better home for lump sum money at such short notice.

Britannia Building Society



Tick boxes as appropriate.  
☐ I want to open a Britannia Seven Days Notice Account (Minimum £1,000. Maximum £250,000).  
☐ Please send me details of your Shares at 2 Monthly Notice.  
☐ Please send me details of your 2 Year Term Bond Account.  
Full Name(s) Mr/Ms/Mrs \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Britannia Building Society, FREEPOST, Newton House, LEEN, Salford, ST13 5ND. 782

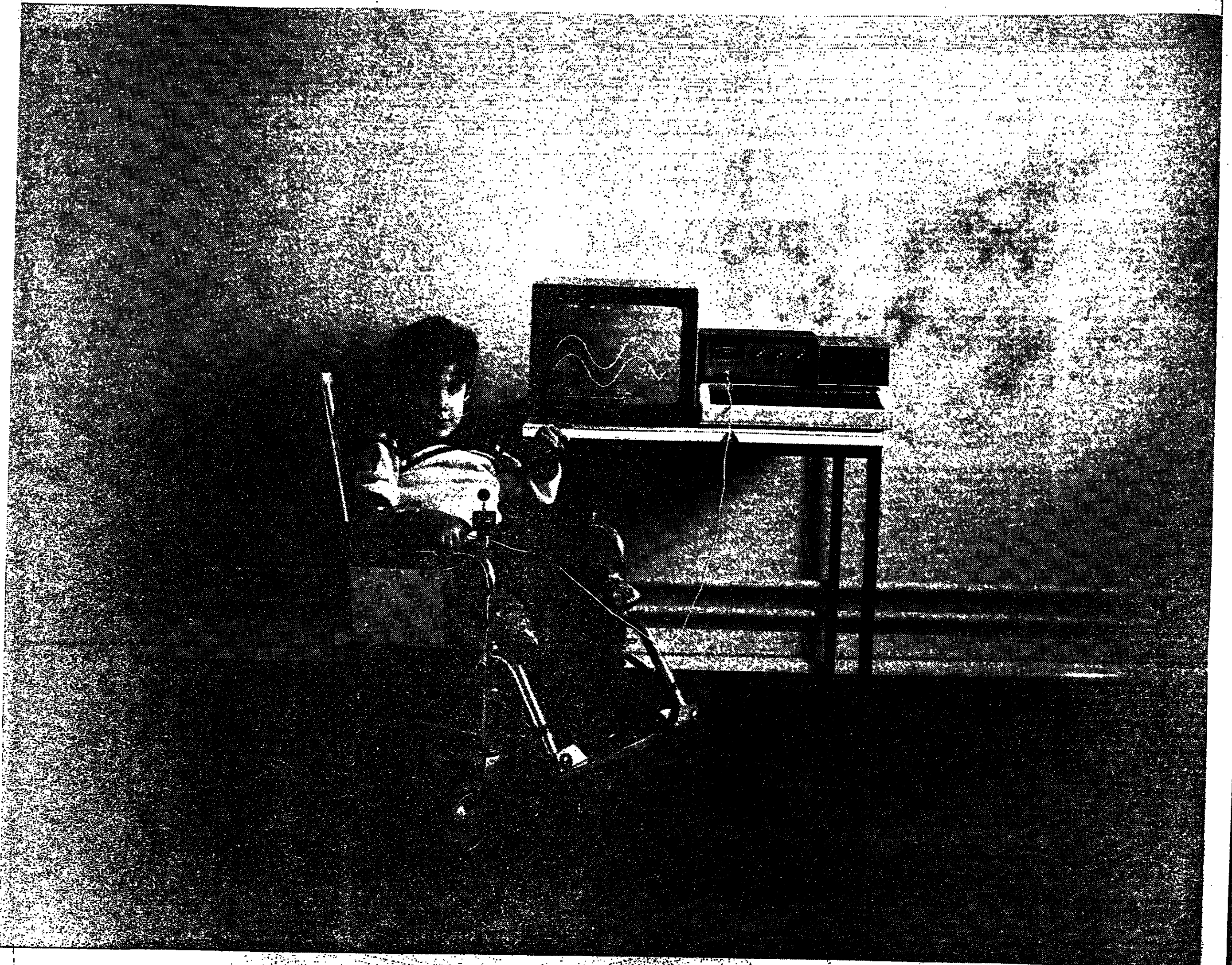
BRITANNIA BUILDING SOCIETY, NEWTON HOUSE, LEEN, SALFORD, ST13 5ND.  
MEMBER OF THE BUILDING SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION. AUTHORISED FOR INVESTMENT BY TRUSTEES.







# Two years ago, Britain couldn't afford to treat children like this.



Matthew is five years old and suffers from a rare muscular disorder.

He's connected to a microcomputer. But to him, it's more like a sports coach.

As he tries to control his muscles, it responds. And as he gains control, it encourages him to continue making headway by setting him increasingly higher goals.

With this system, physically handicapped children have overcome the tedium of doing their exercises and actually started to enjoy them.

It was conceived by an imaginative physiotherapist from Huntingdon Health Authority. She knew nothing about computers, but had all the right instincts.

She had an inkling that microcomputers could help children to persevere in their exercises. And she realised that, with the plummeting cost of technology, computers were becoming widely used in primary and secondary schools.

This meant she would be able to treat her young patients during the course of their normal routine. And without any heavy financial burden on the Health Service.

She collaborated with a team of experts. And they focused their thoughts on the BBC Microcomputer.

In their own words, it was the only computer for the job. For one thing, availability would rarely be a problem. Because the BBC Micro now accounts for over 80% of the computers being ordered under the current D.O.I. scheme to introduce micros to primary schools.

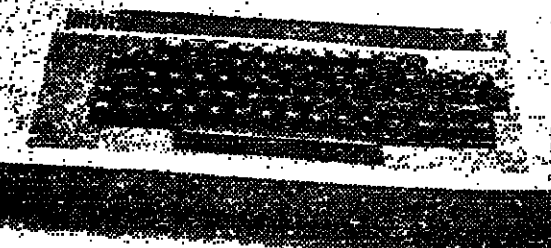
Equally important, it readily accepts specialised and even unorthodox equipment. Indeed, adaptability to fulfil many roles is at the very core of its design.

That is why, besides being used in many homes, it is performing diverse roles in offices, hospitals and research laboratories.

Perhaps what is most encouraging, though, is what the physiotherapist has demonstrated: the BBC Micro is open to ideas from people in all walks of life.

(All suggestions about new and unusual applications are welcomed by the External Projects Director at the address below.)

The £399 BBC Micro. No other computer in its price range is at home in so many situations.





# Defence papers shown to prosecution

Regina v Heston-Francois  
Before Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Michael Davies and Mr Justice French  
[Judgment delivered January 31]

A trial judge did not err in refusing to hold a pre-trial inquiry into an alleged abuse of the process of the court by police officers who, according to the appellant's case, had seized documents and tape recordings prepared for his defence to burglary charges, and then showed the documents to police prosecution witnesses.

Lord Justice Watkins so stated when giving judgment reserved from October dismissing an appeal by Michael Heston-Francois, aged 49 of Kemp Court, South Lambeth against conviction after a 27-day trial at Inner London Crown Court (Judge Shindler, and a jury) on two counts of burglary and one count of handling stolen property, for which he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He was acquitted of another count of burglary, and of robbing a car.

For three other offences of handling stolen property, to which he had pleaded guilty, and had been committed to the crown court for sentence, he received concurrent sentences of 15 months.

Mr Heston-Francois, QC, and his counsel, Mr C. J. Crespi for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS delivering the judgment of the court said that in July 1981 the appellant was on bail awaiting trial on the charges of burglary, which related to units left to manufacturing jewellers in premises where he had been employed as a security guard.

As a result of further police observations, he was arrested at his home on July 8 when he confessed to handling two stolen cars and a stolen test certificate.

The police officers had a warrant to search his home for stolen goods. They took away with them a number of files and some tape recordings which had been prepared for use in his defence to the burglary charges. The documents were seen by other police officers, who were to give evidence at his trial on the burglary charge.

Before arraignment at the Inner London Crown Court application was made on behalf of the appellant and a co-defendant on two of the burglary charges to stay the proceedings for the reason that defence documents had been seen by prosecution witnesses. That constituted, it was said, an abuse of the court's process.

At the conclusion, of lengthy submissions the judge was invited to order a stay, which would have the effect of preventing a trial from taking place. He declined to make that order.

Mr Heston-Francois contended that the judge erred in making that

decision. The preliminary submission was that, on an application by the defence to stay criminal proceedings, on the ground that there had been an abuse of the process of the court, the trial judge had to determine, before arraignment, either on agreed facts or after hearing evidence. The trial judge wrongly ruled on the preliminary issue without having heard all the relevant evidence. Moreover, if the first main submission was correct, the judge misdirected himself in law.

The first main submission was that the court always possessed an inherent jurisdiction to stay criminal proceedings at any time, on the ground that there had been an abuse of the process of the court, which was not limited to the proceedings in and about the courtroom but extended to the whole criminal process, from criminal investigation to conviction.

His Lordship said that the problem posed to the Lordship involved the power of the court not only to control the procedures of a trial but also to decide whether a trial should take place at all. In *R v Clegg* (1968) AC 134, 134A Lord Devlin said "a general power, taking various specific forms, to prevent unfairness to the accused has always been a part of the English criminal law".

Lord Justice Watkins, in *Regina v Heston-Francois*, [1984] AC 1254, 1254A, said that the court should declare the trial a nullity and quash the convictions, appealed against. He went on to say that it was not their Lordships' concern that the appellant was not in fact, as was contended, prejudiced by what happened to his documents.

Mr Crespi said that it was important that criminal courts were not used to discipline the police.

Their Lordships were much impressed by Mr Crespi's submissions. They agreed with their Lordships' view that there was no general duty laid upon a judge to conduct a pre-trial inquiry upon the application of an accused and thereafter to exercise a discretion whether or not to stay the proceedings.

The court's inherent jurisdiction to stay proceedings was not in doubt. There was high authority for its exercise, as was acknowledged in *R v Heston-Francois* (1978) 2 NZLR 199.

The fact that no such duty had, it seemed, ever been successfully asserted hitherto was not conclusive against its existence. Lord Salmon said, in *R v Humphrys* (1977) AC 1, 10, "a judge has not and should not appear to have any responsibility for the institution of prosecution; nor has he any power to refuse to allow a prosecution to proceed merely because he considers that, as a matter of policy, it ought not to have been brought. It is only if the prosecution amounts to

an abuse of the process of the court and is oppressive and vexatious that the judge has the power to intervene."

It was easy to foresee that the performance of such a duty in a case such as that before their Lordships would present difficult procedural problems, for example: (i) of defining the issues claimed to exist (which might be very complex); (ii) of providing for representation of a person whose conduct was impugned; and (iii) of ensuring that the persons affected were sufficiently aware of the case they had to meet.

While those problems might be overcome, the issues referred to were best left to be dealt with during the course of the trial, and if necessary later by the Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal would have the advantage - it was one of which their Lordships had the benefit in the present case - of assessing whether the appellant had suffered any actual prejudice in the course of the trial.

Mr Heston-Francois had conceded that he could not show that any use had been made at the trial of any information contained in the files.

He said that the seizure of legally privileged documents, as had been done in the present case, was enough to bring into being the trial judge's duty to inquire before trial and to exercise the discretion to stay inevitably in favour of the appellant. That not having been done, the Court of Appeal should declare the trial a nullity and quash the convictions, appealed against. He went on to say that it was not their Lordships' concern that the appellant was not in fact, as was contended, prejudiced by what happened to his documents.

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There was equally no doubt in their Lordships' opinion that that jurisdiction - the whole scope of which did not arise for examination by them - did not include an obligation to hold a pre-trial inquiry designed to bring about a stay of proceedings into such allegations as the improper obtaining of evidence, tampering with evidence and seizure of a defendant's documents prepared for his defence.

However reprehensible such conduct might be it was not, at least in circumstances such as the present, an abuse of, or in another word, a misuse of, the court's process. It was conduct which, in the circumstances, fell to be dealt with in the trial itself by judicial control upon admissibility of evidence, the judicial power to direct a verdict or not guilty, usually at the close of the prosecution's case, or by the jury taking account of it in evaluating the evidence before them.

The trial judge had not erred in any way in refusing to hold a pre-trial inquiry. There was no reason to suppose that the verdict in the present case was either unsafe or unsatisfactory.

The unlawful and unjustified seizure of a defendant's documents prepared for his defence should not, of course, occur. Any such activity, apart altogether from its possible implications upon the conduct of a trial, was deserving of censure and probably the accusation of the police disciplinary code.

While their Lordships did not feel able to say on the material before them that the police officers' conduct in the present case was of that order, their Lordships did feel it right to say that police officers had to regard documents, albeit that they were lawfully seized from a defendant following arrest and committed for trial, with great caution lest they contained matters for which a defendant was entitled to claim the protection of privilege so that his right to silence was not destroyed.

The appeal was dismissed.

An application for a certificate under section 33(2) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 was adjourned for drafting and leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused but legal aid for one counsel was granted to the appellant to petition the House for leave.

Solicitors: Mackenzie Patten & Co, Solicitors, Metropolitan Police.

CCC Films (London) Ltd v Impact Quadrant Films Ltd  
Before Mr Justice Hutchison  
[Judgment delivered January 23]

On a claim for damages, for breach of contract, a plaintiff had an unfettered right to frame his claim as one for wasted expenditure or loss of profits. He was not confined to framing his claim as one for wasted expenditure only where he could not prove loss of profits, or that such loss of profits that he could prove was small.

In order to defeat a plaintiff's claim for wasted expenditure, the onus was on the defendant to prove that the expenditure would not have been recovered had the contract been performed.

Mr Justice Hutchison, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, so held in a reserved judgment allowing a damages claim by CCC Films (London) Ltd in respect of US \$12,000 expended by them for a licence to exploit three films belonging to the defendants, Impact Quadrant Films Ltd, which had been wasted as a result of the defendants' breach of subsidiary contracts. The claim was allowed even though the plaintiffs had led no evidence to prove that, as a result of the defendants' breach, they would have been able to recoup their expenditure under the licence to exploit.

Mr Robert Waller for the plaintiffs, Mr Anthony Boswood for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE HUTCHISON said that the action concerned a contract dated May 24, 1977, whereby the defendants granted to the plaintiffs a non-exclusive licence to exploit three films owned by the defendants in various named territories, in consideration for US \$12,000.

Of that sum 25 per cent became payable when the contract was signed, although it was in fact paid in August 1977, and 75 per cent became payable on delivery to the plaintiffs of their agents of tapes of the films.

At a meeting on December 16, 1977 between a representative of the defendants and the plaintiffs' agent, the tapes were delivered to the agent and the 75 per cent of the consideration was paid. But it was agreed at the meeting that instead of the agent taking the tapes away with him, the defendants would send them direct to Munich.

Thus delivery in accordance with the terms of the contract had taken place and the licence to exploit became effective, but the defendants made bailies for reward of the tapes (the plaintiffs being liable to pay £150 each for the tapes).

The tapes, which were posted by the defendants by unrecorded delivery and without insurance in breach of the contract of bailment, never arrived, and the defendants were clearly in breach of their duty

to exercise reasonable care in relation to them.

In June 1978 and again in January 1979, the defendants agreed to send the plaintiffs replacement tapes on delivery, but they never did so.

Having found that the tapes had been "delivered" to the plaintiffs for the purposes of the main contract, his Lordship rejected the submission made on their behalf that they were entitled to the return of the \$12,000 for total failure of consideration. He went on to consider the plaintiffs' alternative submission that they were entitled to the \$12,000 as damages for breach of the subsidiary contract of bailment and the contract to send replacement tapes.

His Lordship said that despite having pleaded their claim, *inter alia*, as one for loss of profits, there was no doubt that the plaintiffs felt unable and did not intend to attempt to prove a loss of profits claim. However, at a late stage in the trial, counsel for the plaintiffs was given leave to make alternative submissions as to damages. In reliance on *Anglia Television Ltd v Reed* (1972) 1 QB 60, he submitted that the \$12,000 paid to the defendants should be returned as wasted expenditure.

Where a plaintiff had not suffered any loss of profit, or if he could not prove what his loss of profit would have been, he could claim in the alternative for wasted expenditure: see *per Lord Denning*, Master of the Rolls, in *Anglia Television Ltd v Reed* (1972) 1 QB 60.

His Lordship interpreted the dicta of Lord Denning in that case at pp 60-61, and that of Sir Raymond Evershed, Master of the Rolls, in *Callaghan v British Rail Management Co Ltd* (1974) 1 QB 292, 303, to the effect that the plaintiff had to elect which claim to pursue, as indicating that a plaintiff had an unfettered choice. He was not confined to framing his claim as one for wasted expenditure only in those cases where he established by evidence that he could not prove loss of profit, or that such loss as he could prove was small.

However, it was common ground that a claim for wasted expenditure could not succeed in a case where there had been no breach of

contract, the returns earned by the plaintiff under the contract would not have been sufficient to recoup the expenditure: see *C & P Haulage v Middleton* (1983) 1 WLR 1461.

It was plain, as Mr Boswood submitted, that where it was proved, conceded or assumed that the plaintiff would have recovered his reliance expenditure, a claim for recovery of the expenditure could be allowed without violating the normal principle that a plaintiff had to prove all aspects of his claim.

But, contrary to his further submission, *Callaghan's* case did not support the proposition that there had to be evidence before a court that expenditure would have been recovered before it could be recovered as damages. See *Anglia Television Ltd v Reed* (1972) 1 QB 60, where it was assumed that the plaintiffs would have recouped their expenditure, although no evidence to that effect was adduced.

It was submitted for the defendants, in reliance on *McRae v Commonwealth Development Commission* (1951) 84 CLR 377 and *Anglia Television Ltd v Reed* (1972) 1 QB 60, that only where the breach itself made it impossible to assess whether there would have been any return sufficient to recoup expenditure, that the defendant was discharged from relying, to defeat the plaintiff's claim, on the normal rule that it was for the plaintiff to prove all the ingredients of the claim for damages, including the fact that the expenditure incurred would have been recovered had there been no breach.

But *Anglia Television* was inconsistent with *McRae*. It was true that the latter case supported Mr Boswood's submission, but *Anglia Television* was a case in which it was assumed that the plaintiffs would have recouped their expenditure had the contract not been broken, but no such evidence was adduced.

To the extent that the cases were inconsistent his Lordship was bound by *Anglia Television*.

Given the facts of the instant case, and despite the absence of any evidence on either side as to whether the films were likely to have been capable of profitable exploitation, the defendants' breaches of the subsidiary contracts

made it impossible for the plaintiffs to pursue a claim based on loss of profits as the measure of damages.

Mr Boswood submitted that the onus was on the plaintiff, save in cases where the defendants' breach made it impossible for the plaintiff to prove whether he would have earned sufficient to enable him to recoup his expenditure: see *McRae v Commonwealth Development Commission* (1951) 84 CLR 377 and *Anglia Television* (1972) 1 QB 60. His Lordship was impressed by, and adopted the reasoning of, Chief Judge Hand in the latter of those two cases, at p 189, but even without the assistance of those authorities he would have held that the onus was on the defendant.

At least in those cases where the plaintiff's decision to base his claim on alternative expenditure was dictated by the impossibility of proving loss of profit, rather than by unfettered choice, any other rule would largely if not entirely defeat the object of allowing the alternative claim.

It followed that, the defendants having failed to discharge the burden of proving that the \$12,000 was irrecoverable because it could not have been recouped, the plaintiffs were entitled to recover such expenditure as was wasted as a result of breaches of the subsidiary contracts.

In the circumstances, it was reasonably foreseeable that the defendants' failure to deliver the tapes pursuant to the subsidiary contracts would lead to the result that the expenditure incurred by the plaintiffs in acquiring the licence to exploit the films would be wasted, since delivery of the tapes was a necessary pre-requisite of exploitation. The plaintiffs were therefore entitled to judgment for \$12,000.

Solicitors: Anselm & Co, Harbottle & Lewis.

# No evidence of risk of bias

Regina v Vincent and Another, Ex parte Turner and Others  
Before Mr Justice Woolf  
[Judgment delivered January 30]

The fact that an inspector appointed by the Department of Transport to close a public inquiry into the proposed route of the M40 motorway and not to require the department to conduct a soil and topographical survey of an alternative route which objectors had suggested.

HIS LORDSHIP said that if an inspector and the department were separately represented in such a case, very substantial additional costs would be unnecessarily incurred. Unless there was a conflict

judicial review of a decision of an inspector appointed by the Department of Transport, to close a public inquiry into the proposed route of the M40 motorway and not to require the department to conduct a soil and topographical survey of an alternative route which objectors had suggested.

HIS LORDSHIP said that if an inspector and the department were separately represented in such a case, very substantial additional costs would be unnecessarily incurred. Unless there was a conflict

of interest between the inspector and the department it was obviously sensible that they should be represented by the same counsel and the Treasury Solicitor.

However, although there could be no reasonable suspicion of bias, there was a danger of that practice being misinterpreted. It was preferable that an inspector should not file evidence, on which he could not be cross-examined in any event, or be represented in such a case if that was at all possible. In most cases it would be sufficient for the department only to be represented.

# Refusal of legal aid

Regina v Chichester Crown Court, Ex parte Abouduin and Another  
Before Mr Justice Ackner  
[Judgment delivered January 27]

The refusal of legal aid by a crown court judge was a matter relating to a trial on indictment within the meaning of section 29(3) of the Supreme Court Act 1981 and accordingly, the Divisional Court

had no jurisdiction to review the judge's decision.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Ackner and Mr Justice Taylor) so held on January 27 and refused an application for judicial review by two defendants on the ground that it had no jurisdiction to hear the application.

In a British winter, shouldn't every car have a zinc coat?

This car does.

Over three square metres of double-sided, zinc-coated metal are used for all the exposed parts of the bodywork.

If a stone hits the paintwork, the zinc coating helps protect the bare metal from rust.

It's not the cheapest way to build a car. But it's the only way to build a Volvo.

The new Volvo 760 GLE

VOLVO 760 GLE. FUEL INJECTED 2.8 LITRE V6, OVERDRIVE, AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION, AIR CONDITIONING, ELECTRIC SUN ROOF, WINDOWS & DOOR MIRRORS, CYLINDER (EXCLUDING NUMBER PLATES & DELIVERY) METAL TURBO & TURBO DIESEL. ALSO AVAILABLE: WRITE TO DEPT 116, VOLVO CUSTOMER INFORMATION, HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKS HP12 3PN OR TEL: HIGH WYCOMBE (0994) 33441.



## THE TIMES DIARY

### The Louvre does it better

In the course of my regular visits to the Louvre, I have noticed that the public lavatories at the Louvre are better than those at the Tate. This is not a matter of hygiene, but of design. The Louvre lavatories are spacious, well-lit, and have a high ceiling. The Tate lavatories are small, cramped, and have a low ceiling. The Louvre lavatories are a pleasure to use, while the Tate lavatories are a nuisance.

### Age of the strain

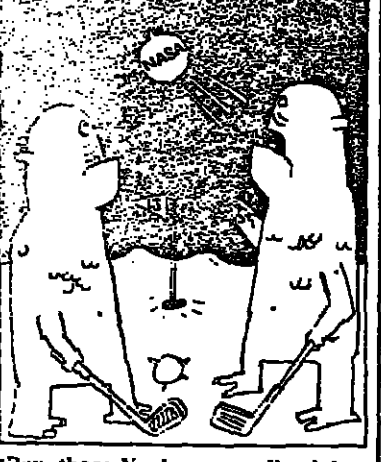
British Rail posters announcing the rebuilding of Denmark Hill station, south London, say: "Work is scheduled for completion in March 1984 and, until then, we shall of course endeavour to keep disruption to a minimum." After that, presumably, it will be disruption as usual.

What can Leicestershire County Council be thinking of? Its supplies of coal have just been ordered to be cut by 10 per cent. The Council has just ordered to be cut by 10 per cent.

### Lincoln in

Core Vidal, that emotional scourge of civilization as we know it, has just published a book called *Lincoln*. It is a book about the life of Abraham Lincoln, the great American president. Vidal is a famous writer and historian, and his book is a masterpiece of literary criticism. It is a book that every American should read.

### BARRY FANTONI



'Boy, those Yanks can really club a ball'

### No star trek

It is the appointment of Charles Moore as the new editor of *Spectator* that has led to the departure of two of the magazine's stars, Auberon Waugh and Richard Ingrams, appear to be groundless. Ingrams says he will continue writing for the magazine but does not want to be television critic any more - even though, after more than seven years in the job, he has not brought a colour TV. Waugh says he will continue as wine correspondent but might not keep on his man with a distinguished, some would say spectacular, record in public service, journalism and the armed forces, who discovered six years ago that he had been classified by the US government as a national security risk since 1946.

Orwellian comparisons are redundant, for if Kimball's 350-page tale is to be believed, Big Brother never made such a mess of surveillance as have the CIA, the FBI and the State Department. We are in Kafka country, not so much *The Trial* as *Metamorphosis*, for when Kimball finally manages to obtain his State Department file the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, there emerged, despite the many deletions in the 250 photocopied pages, a picture of a long-time communist sympathizer, a dangerous radical and thoroughly disloyal citizen. "The dogged determination of the State Department to protect my country from me," he writes, "was rooted chiefly in charges that as a young newspaperman in the fledgling American Newspaper Guild, my interests and associations were judged to be insufficiently anti-communist by the government's selected informants."

That was in 1946, when Kimball, having previously worked for *The New York Times* and *Time*, joined the staff of the new newspaper *PM*, an outspoken supporter of Roosevelt's New Deal reforms. "When I worked for *PM*, I was once seen drinking beer in the company of alleged Communists," another

informant reported to a government investigator that I had been overheard in the corridors of *Time* to say something favourable about Tito. The very day in 1978 that I received in the mail the part of my file containing that damning piece of intelligence so inimitable to my reputation back in 1946, Tito was winning and dining with Jimmy Carter in the White House."

What appears to have happened in the intervening years is that Kimball's reputation as a subversive, all founded on uncorroborated hearsay, hardened to official wisdom, and the file gathered a momentum of its own.

At 68, and with 25 years behind him as a professor at the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism in New York, Kimball appears a crumpled but Puckish figure. In American movie terms he might be a Ward Bond or a Walter Matthau, a wily old troupier determined to see out his last and greatest assignment and bring to book the federal agencies that have mutilated him in his ignorance, from a liberal



Reagan: the wrong gate

## As the Gemayel government crumbles,

Robert Fisk looks back on the war Reagan could never hope to win

# Lebanon: the hawks come home to roost

Beirut. An era ended in Lebanon this week. It was the apparent end of Amin Gemayel, the collapse of US policy in the Levant, the final bloody denouement to Israel's doomed invasion. Everyone in Lebanon saw it coming, including some of the US embassy's most senior advisers in Beirut.

Week after week, they predicted the collapse of the Gemayel regime, while Green Beret military advisers warned that the Lebanese army might break apart. But President Reagan would have none of it. On Monday he actually sanctioned an air strike by US jets on Druze gun batteries in the hills above Beirut. The battle had long ago been lost.

It could never have been won. Israel did not consider that when it invaded Lebanon in 1982 and tried to set up a compliant Phalangist government. Mr Reagan did not think about it when he declared, to the horror of his own diplomats in Beirut and Damascus, that Lebanon was "total interest" of the United States, a place where "American credibility" was at stake.

"Reagan wants to push policies into the Middle East," a US diplomat in Beirut lamented not long ago. "But why did he ever choose Lebanon as the front gate to the area?"

If Mr Reagan wanted to play a decisive role in Lebanon he would have had to pour thousands of marines into Beirut and capture the mountains around the city, whatever the cost. He did not. So he lost.

It has become fashionable to blame the Americans for their ignorance of Lebanon. Certainly, there can be few excuses for President Reagan. Such was his

inattention to detail during a recent Washington press conference that he gave the impression that Amin Gemayel had been president for eight years and that Syrian troops, who have been in Lebanon for that long, arrived only in 1982.

He portrayed Israel as the innocent victim of its own invasion of Lebanon, ignoring the fact that it was that invasion - and a mass murder by Israel's Phalangist allies - that dragged American marines into Beirut. He talked constantly of "international terrorism" and "Soviet-backed subversion" in Lebanon, blinding himself to the country's real problems and complexities.

But American policy was not all bad. The attempt to rebuild the shattered Lebanese army, however ineffectual, was a noble enough effort to give a country back its sovereignty. The United States did genuinely wish to stay out of the civil war, and when it did at last involve itself - by shelling the Druze at Souk-el-Gharb when the Lebanese army was in danger of being overwhelmed - it simply did not understand what it had done. Two hundred and forty men marines paid for that error.

Now that Lebanon has fallen apart in another civil war, it is difficult to see anyone who can pick up the pieces. Mr Gemayel is still a legal president, but he cannot find a prime minister. Old Saeb Salam, the honest broker of Lebanese politics, rashly committed himself to Bashir Gemayel after the Phalangist militia leader was elected president in 1982, and thus lost any popular support he might have today. Chafic Wazzan is too discredited in the eyes of the opposition to stay on.

Selim el-Hoss, who was prime minister under Elias Sarkis, has been appearing in the Shia Muslim districts worst hit by army gunfire, working up some popularity among those he might one day need. He just might be prepared to become prime minister again but his conditions are likely to be harsh: a fundamental shift in the structure of power with prime ministerial - and thus Muslim - control of the cabinet and the abrogation of the May 17 unofficial peace treaty with Israel.

Could Gemayel suffer this? Would it not, perhaps, be better for some technocrat - the most likely candidate would be Michel Khoury, governor of the Central Bank - to take over the presidency now? The chances are that the Americans are also thinking along these lines. With Gemayel gone, Mr Reagan could withdraw the marines on the grounds that Gemayel's government no longer existed to be supported, and that the US commitment had ended. The multinational force would then leave Beirut.

A less sanguine future probably awaits the Israelis, perhaps even toppling Mr Shamir's government. The May 17 treaty can now never function because it ultimately depended on the notion that the Lebanese army would take over southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation. Because there is now no unified Lebanese army, the Israelis are likely to have to stay in the south, prey to the guerrilla attacks of the same Shia Muslim people who have just taken over half of Beirut from Gemayel's government.

This would not only be a difficult occupation. It would be an increasingly savage one for both occupied and occupier, a new war of attrition



Gemayel: isolated

that Israel would have to see through if it wanted to prevent Palestinian guerrillas from shelling Galilee - the official reason for the whole ill-fated Lebanon campaign. Lebanon itself is now likely to fall increasingly under Syria's influence, identity that the country's political leaders defined in Geneva last year. It would remain partitioned, possibly with a new Christian statelet north of Beirut. Syria and Israel might find it expedient to reach some agreement, draw up a few "red lines" on a map which each side would promise not to cross and decide not to take any offensive action against the other, either directly or by proxy. Syria would thus prevent the Palestinians from moving back to southern Lebanon and Israel would guarantee not to attack Syria.

All this, of course, would create the same error that the Americans made: they forgot about the Lebanese. The Shia uprising in Beirut is not just a revolution against the government; it is a revolution by the thousands of poor from the slums of west Beirut, many of them refugees from southern Lebanon. They have it in their power to crucify Syria as well as Israel, and Syria cannot rely on the mercenary Walid Jumblatt and the Druze for allegiance.

The Shia can now make and unmake governments. The Phalangists still think they can do the same. No one in Lebanon totally dismisses the idea that an army commander, a traditional military strongman of the type that has attracted American governments in the past, could emerge in Beirut. So there is always room for further disasters.

# Beware the rush to Moscow

by George Walden

Andrei Gromyko's jokes are thin and cold, hanging like icicles in the wintry diplomatic air. But he himself has something to smile about just now. The Gadarene shuffle back to Moscow symbolized by his long queue of visitors in Stockholm last month is now underway. It is easier for the West to stand fast together than to move forward in decent formation. Having failed to split allied governments and peoples, the Russians will now put the accent on dividing the West.

Their affected indifference to President Reagan's recent conciliatory speech shows that they want to become a starting signal for competitive concessions by the West. This was no doubt soon to try to show Mr Thatcher's visit to Hungary in this light.

The obvious reaction is to close ranks - but not around a policy vacuum. An orderly return to dialogue with Moscow means a dialogue in the alliance first, to develop a concerted and consistent political strategy. Nato has modernized its nuclear weapons: it should now modernize its diplomacy too.

That means being frank about the past. There is no point in disguising the fact that the West is in a less than ideal posture. We are living with the consequences of the failure to play the diplomatic card as energetically as the defence card - to walk on two legs, as Chairman Mao would have said. The pressure on Mr Reagan to restart the arms talks is greater than that on Mr Andropov - the Russians have no elections this year, or next.

It was not especially clever to have got into this position. That is water under the bridge, though there are lessons here too. Those who think it wrong to criticize one's major ally, even when it is manifestly mistaken, should imagine what we would look like today if we had not refined our attitude to Moscow well in advance of Reagan.

Britain is not Bulgaria. Maybe we should even be giving Mrs Thatcher a little credit for showing Washington the way.

Looking back, we are struck by the extraordinary disproportion between the real sources of East-West tension, and all the war talk and nuclear neurosis. The tensions are real enough, and result largely from Soviet actions. But with firmness and imagination they can be contained.

Once the fundamental sense of proportion goes, other proportions follow. Because the Americans mismanage their relations with the Russians, people start to equate the two. Then the alliance coughs, and there is instant talk of drastic cures.

The main debate - on Soviet policy itself - is falsified too. Some insist that the Russians are inherently aggressive, others that they are just insecure.

Surely it is a truism of individual psychology that aggressiveness and insecurity are two sides of the same coin? The Soviet Union is self-evidently both.

The West's view of Moscow is dangerously volatile. We now face a predictable reaction to some of the moralistic extremism of recent years. Revisionism always recedes too much: already some are bending over backwards to get the Soviet angle of vision on everything. Mr Kinnock himself is reverting to the traditional socialist search for a cosy niche between the superpowers.

Others are asking whether there is really a Soviet threat at all. We don't need all these earnest reappraisals. The threat is real, and does not wax and wane with our reevaluations.

Paradoxically, the relentless continuity of the Soviet system is symbolized by the interminables of Mr Andropov himself. We are dealing with a country which can

function on automatic pilot, without visible leadership, for months on end. Imagine the strength of inertia at the other end of Soviet society.

Unstable assessments lead to inconsistent policies. The spasmodic approach to Moscow has a disastrous effect on Nato relationships and public opinion. Dr Kissinger recently spelt out eight wise principles for dealing with the Russians, and chief among these was consistency. With the best will in the world, it is difficult to sway in time with American moods, and it is damaging domestically if you are seen to try.

So we are back to the need for long-term policies of containment. Fancy talk about "crisis control" is not enough. The political context for containing crises must be built up over long periods. Eastern Europe, a sullen mass of discontent, is a prime example. It is not hard to imagine the atmosphere in Berlin in 10 years' time if half of what has happened in Poland is repeated in East Germany.

Mr Shultz's remarks in Stockholm about the illegitimacy of the present structure in Europe may make the Poles of Chicago feel good, but they won't do much for those in Warsaw. He could have gladdened the hearts of both, and avoided a pointless exacerbation of Soviet neuroses, by asserting the West's legitimate right to economic, cultural and political contacts with the peoples of Eastern Europe.

But the immediate problem is the missiles. Here the lesson is simple: we cannot build an alliance consensus around pure mathematics. Numbers may tyrannize technocrats, but they simply frighten, and destabilize, the public. It is bad enough when they are used to abstract; it is even worse when they turn out to be wrong - like the CIA's overestimate of Soviet military spending.



Kimball: 'If I'd been accused of rape, murder or robbery, I would have had the right to defence and cross-examination'

## The man who wouldn't take it as Red

informant reported to a government investigator that I had been overheard in the corridors of *Time* to say something favourable about Tito. The very day in 1978 that I received in the mail the part of my file containing that damning piece of intelligence so inimitable to my reputation back in 1946, Tito was winning and dining with Jimmy Carter in the White House."

What appears to have happened in the intervening years is that Kimball's reputation as a subversive, all founded on uncorroborated hearsay, hardened to official wisdom, and the file gathered a momentum of its own.

At 68, and with 25 years behind him as a professor at the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism in New York, Kimball appears a crumpled but Puckish figure. In American movie terms he might be a Ward Bond or a Walter Matthau, a wily old troupier determined to see out his last and greatest assignment and bring to book the federal agencies that have mutilated him in his ignorance, from a liberal

It is especially dangerous to probe the paradoxes of nuclear weapons too far, and too frequently. They exist not to be used. Refinements and ramifications are infinite, but in political terms they lead nowhere. There is a difference between facing nuclear realities, and rubbing people's noses in them. Western governments insist that weapons alone do not cause war; it follows that we should pay at least as much attention to the politics.

The most recent Nato communiqué spoke of the need for "adequate" defence. The expression could do with greater currency. In nuclear terms, it should mean a reliable sufficiency, rather than the illusory search for exact equivalence, let alone superiority. The eventual judgment will have to be political, and will depend on a minimum of mutual confidence - a good reason in itself for meeting the people with whom you are negotiating.

Britain's credentials in all this are unquestioned: judged by the sophisticated "prosperity index share" which we deploy to some effect in the EEC budget negotiations, we spend up to twice as much as most of our allies on defence. It is all the more important for us to be seen to walk on two legs as well. The Prime Minister's visit to Hungary, a country which embodies many of the contradictions and complexities of the communist system, will have added to the collective wisdom of the alliance.

Inevitably, the US presidential election will give the Russians tempting openings. But they would do well to remember that the alliance is far more stable than it appears. It is like one of those Russian dolls with weighted bottoms, which wobble but never fall over. Yet we should remember that wobbling is a distracting activity. It unnerves one's friends, and God knows what it does to the adversary. The author is Conservative MP for Buckingham.

Kimball: "If I'd been accused of rape, murder or robbery, I would have had the right to defence and cross-examination"

"No, wait a minute," he says. "A few years ago I applied for a Fulbright scholarship to come over here and do some research about the general election, and they turned it down."

"Because of the file?"

"Oh, almost certainly I should say. Still, I did come in the end. Through the Ford Foundation."

Kimball is already enjoying gaily status in the US since the publication of the book "I go on these phone-ins and tell everyone to apply for their files right away."

What gives Kimball's book great topicality in the US is the fact that in the spring a Bill comes before Congress which would exempt the CIA from having to surrender personal files under the terms of Freedom of Information and Privacy acts. He is already canvassing hard against its passage, and one gets the impression that if the window through which he has just peered is soon to be closed to other Americans, it will be over Penn Townsend Kimball the Second's dead body.

Meanwhile, he carries on his correspondence with the government for the release of more material relating to his late wife. When the brown envelopes arrive addressed to "Mr Second" he can still manage a guffaw.

### Alan Franks

The File by Penn Kimball is published tomorrow by George Allen and Unwin, £12.50.

Phillip Whitehead

# Forget the quality, feel the width

There is nothing the BBC likes less than a candid friend. Nevertheless it should be picking up the signals from friendly critics right now, rather than transmitting bluster and bombast in its own defence. The Corporation is, and should remain, the major guardian of the public service broadcasting tradition in Britain. But it is neither alone in that role, nor entitled to any special dispensation because of it. Public service can best be defended in the age of privatization if it is not confused with institutional aggrandisement and cynicism.

What are the critics saying, which has produced a reaction of near hysteria among some BBC executives? It is that in the pursuit of the territorial imperative the BBC may have lost its way. Marking out territory, pre-empting space, has become more important than preserving quality.

The BBC wants to be in on everything. That, it seems, matters more than what you do with it when you have got it. Thus local radio was a priority as long as the space was threatened by either commercial interests or the recommendations of the Annan Committee. It is less so now.

It was with breakfast television. If the curtain is rung down this month on the long sad farce of TV-am, the Corporation will no doubt congratulate itself on a battle won, a commercial rival destroyed. There will be less heard about the cost at Lime Grove in shrunken budgets and demoralized staff elsewhere, whose ideas did so that *Breakfast Time* might live. There will be even less self-questioning about whether the sheer awfulness of TV-am is a result of being forced downmarket into the bingo bracket by a BBC spoiling operation.

From the decision to go into satellite broadcasting (DBS) in a manner which would have created first and second-class viewers of BBC products to the curious decision to buy up the Elstree studios as soon as they were vacated by Central Television, the territorial imperative holds sway. First seize the ground; worry afterwards what you can do with it. If more and more territory is occupied, does there come a point at which those who defend the public service principle can legitimately cry halt? I think there is.

The BBC differs. Later this year it will ask the Government for an increase in the licence fee sufficient to stabilize all its areas of activity. But if there are now too many corporations, too few jewels in the BBC crown, should it go on doing everything it does?

The argument has come to a head over *The Thorn Birds*, hokum put out against *The Jewel in the Crown*, displacing *Panorama*. The series was indeed awful. It was so bad that, as Mendenhall said of the oratory of Warren G. Harding, there was a kind of grandeur to it.

There was a vast audience, and this may have encouraged Aubrey Singer, managing director of BBC Television, to make a bravura

defence in the Corporation's journal, *The Listener*. "The *Thorn Birds* did impaling themselves on the spike of a 15-million strong audience..." he writes. "Their siren song encouraged a chorus from the rookery of taste, brought forth the first cuckoos of the licence fee and attracted the vultures of privatisation."

As broadcasting expands, no one organization will be able to dominate the output quantitatively. Bursting back to the top of the ratings on the wings of *The Thorn Birds* is to court another kind of defeat. The notion of public service is not confined to the BBC. It is implicit in Channel 4's mandate. It is accepted by the IBA. If they begin to do better what the BBC ought to do, the Corporation will be in trouble.

Of course the BBC still produces high-quality programmes, although it does not live up to the grandiose claims which Mr Singer makes for it, of which the most inflated is that our national lead in computer software is due to The Computer Literacy Project. His line is a standard defence offered by BBC top management: what we have we hold; just give us the money.

What is needed now is a debate at Television Centre in which the public, who pay the licence fee, can take part. For things cannot go on as they are. The BBC is waking to a cold dawn. The dream of DBS in 1986, run by the Corporation alone, has been abandoned in favour of a consortium with commercial rivals. The enormous expansion of VCR recording, breaking down the dominance of the schedule, perhaps points to a different kind of licence fee, levied on all means of recording and playing programmes of BBC origin.

The candid friend would conclude with a single assertion. The BBC is not the sole representative now of the public service tradition. But it ought to be the best, to set standards, guaranteed by that measure of protection of the schedule, perhaps the licence fee, it will not be able to provide the best if it tries to do everything, to be the dominant influence in areas where the public service element is marginal. Those of us in radio and television who work outside the BBC, in part because its sheer size is uncongenial, none the less want it to set standards and not debauch them. That means that its resources should go to those areas which it ought to do best: innovative drama and not endless production on line nostalgia, first reporting, the licence fee protection of time for the minority interests which BBC 2 once popularized. It should not shrug off criticism, especially when this comes from its friends.

Later in the debate about the licence fee, its enemies, the lobby who would vulgarize and privatize every vestige of mass communications in Britain, will have their turn. And that is one preemptive struggle that the BBC must win.

The author, a former Labour MP, was a member of the Annan Committee on the Future of Broadcasting, and is preparing a documentary series for Channel 4.

## Jock Bruce-Gardyne

# One region's lift is another's fork-out

Regional policy, Norman Tebbit promised Birmingham businessmen last week, "will be more effectively targeted and more cost-effective". After a week that gave us a shower of freights thrown to the regional lobbyists like so many make-believe cream caramels, and the Nissan deal, that is good news indeed.

For the Nissan small print deserves a moment's scrutiny. Mr Kawamata, Nissan's chairman, apparently reckons that we want his executives to be tutors, and therefore should pay their return air fare, expenses during their stay in Britain and "a very big salary". What we have actually agreed to pay them is the routine regional grant, amounting to 15 or 22 per cent according to where they decide to settle, plus 10 per cent of the balance in "selective assistance".

It seems to be understood that the extra 10 per cent would be forthcoming only when Nissan proceeds to phase two, involving local purchase of components (although that is not what Parliament was told). Even so the taxpayer subsidy could run to £22,000 per job treated on a simple nuts-and-bolts assembly line whose products would not rank for free circulation across the Channel.

If Nissan does proceed with phase two, it would stand to collect the balance of up to £100m, or about £37,000 per job in all. That would fall due towards the end of the present decade, or beyond. Yet long before then - if the signals from the Department of Industry are to be taken at face value - the scale of taxpayer subvention available to other businesses picking a similar location to Nissan may have been substantially reduced, or even removed altogether. Nissan would not have to worry: its entitlements are already set in concrete.

However, Mr Kawamata has also said that Nissan might eventually return to its original plans to build 200,000 cars a year in Britain if it can sell them on the Continent. Ministers assured us last week there was no doubt about that. The bosses of Fiat and Renault seem to have a different view. And from the comments I have heard from French and Italian politicians about Britain as a Japanese Trojan horse, I think we would be wise to wait and see.

So perhaps it will not happen. What does seem doomed to happen up in Irvine is a good deal worse. Last week the EEC apparently gave

final clearance to a remarkable piece of public benevolence by which an American fork-lift truck maker called Hyster is to get £4.5m from the EEC and upwards of £15m from us to expand its Scottish factory. Nothing unusual, I suppose, maybe. The background, however, is quite instructive.

Britain has one of the heaviest concentrations of fork-lift manufacture in the world: three of the companies are American and three British. Of the latter, two, Lancing Bagnall and Lancer Boss, have always been free-standing. Lancer Boss has improved its turnover by 20 per cent in five years, stayed firmly in the black, and held on to nine-tenths of its labour force when all around were shedding theirs. Located in unregional Leighton Buzzard, it has never had a penny piece from government.

Not so Hyster, which believes it has "a fiduciary responsibility to shareholders to pursue the financial assistance programmes that various governments offer". Starting with a few unconsidered millions from the ever-generous Scottish Office for its first factory at Irvine in the early 1970s, it then collected a \$50m interest-free loan from the EEC and a handsome package, including a five-year tax holiday, from the Irish to go to Dublin, and 45 per cent of the £25m cost of another plant at Craigavon from the Ulster Office. So far it has come up with just 280 jobs. But times are hard: in the first three quarters of last year Hyster lost \$3.1m worldwide.

The Irvine joyride is supposed to raise employment there from 550 to 1,850. But that was on the premise that the eager Americans would first shut up shop at Nijmegen in Holland. Since Nijmegen is Hyster's only European factory making money, the Dutch put a stop to that.

No matter: Hyster will still get its need to raise its share of world markets from about 5 per cent to 13 per cent. No mean feat when there is already huge over-capacity, and 40 per cent of the market is effectively closed. So someone is going to get hurt.

Down at Basingstoke the news from Irvine was celebrated with another 250 redundancies at Lancing Bagnall. But that, of course, is no skin off the Scottish Office's nose. Regional lobbyists count their own jobs: those lost unnecessarily by their neighbours are neither here nor there. So go it, Norman.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## MR PRIOR AND THE MAZE

The mass jailbreak from the Maze prison on September 25 was a fearful blow to the authority of the state in Northern Ireland. It lifted the spirits of the IRA and INLA when they were most in need of it. It put 19 dangerous terrorists back into circulation. It commanded the admiration of those who are open to the cause of Irish republican violence. The damage to the morale of the Northern Ireland security forces was correspondingly great, and so was the harm done to the credit of Mr Prior's administration.

It was an event of far more significance in its context than any similar breakout from an English prison would be. The escapees were not merely criminals, they were enemies of the state. Their arrest, conviction and detention had improved the public safety; their escape diminished it. The Maze has a gloomy centrality in the affairs of the province that has no parallel elsewhere in the kingdom. Its management and security are matters of very great difficulty and the utmost importance. The responsibility of ministers is at issue in a breakdown as gross and notorious as that.

The report on the incident written by Sir James Hennessy, the chief inspector of prisons for England and Wales, shows that there were deficiencies in the physical security of the prison. Those were compounded by faulty security procedures, in searching prisoners or responding to alarms, for instance. Beyond that there were many and serious individual failures: staff had become complacent about the dangers, lazy practices had taken root. The report refers to "laxity, carelessness and negligence" and elsewhere to "the general malaise that was apparent". Two observations give the flavour.

Block 7 contained 125 republican prisoners. Thirty-eight of them - 28 convicted of murder, attempted murder or conspiracy to murder - made the break at 2.40 in the afternoon of Sunday September 25. At that time only nine of the sixteen prison officers detailed for duty in the block were at their posts: four were in the tea room, three in the lavatories.

The prison has internal gates with vehicle locks. The kitchen lorry was seized when it came to block 7. The driver was held at gunpoint by a prisoner lying on the floor of the cab and ordered to drive to the main gate, the escapees hidden in the back. There was one officer on duty at the first internal gate through which it was necessary to pass. His orders required him to hold the vehicle in the lock, establish that the driver was not held under duress, and search the vehicle. What he did was recognize the driver, open the gate, and wave him through. The report censures the officer but adds that "he was only following what had become a common practice at the Maze". Moreover, his orders were not capable of fulfilment, since the kitchen lorry was too long for both gates of the lock to be closed at the same time. Moreover, if the officer had followed instructions, being alone and without means to raise the alarm immediately to hand, he would have been overpowered easily. The procedure was unrealistic, the orders were disobeyed.

### Compliments

The Hennessy report ends by tracing the path of accountability for the state of affairs at the prison. The governor, who was not well served by all his subordinates, is held primarily to account. He has resigned. Over the governor is the department of the Northern Ireland Office which directs the prison service. The head of the security and operations division of that department is complimented for the improvements he made in a short time, but nevertheless is held to share responsibility for some of the shortcomings at the Maze. Above him is the supervising under-secretary of the department. He is exonerated of personal blame. The chain of culpability stops just short of him. Over his head is the parliamentary under secretary

(junior minister) and then the Secretary of State.

That is the ground on which Mr Prior has stood when faced with the suggestion that he or his colleague Mr Nicholas Scott, whose departmental duties include the prison service, should resign: the report did not attribute the serious shortcomings at the Maze to policy decisions or inadequacy of resources, therefore there is no case for ministerial resignation. The failures lay in neglect of duty, incompetence, and weak supervision further down the line. These matters were outside their experience and were not brought to their attention therefore, ministers say, blame does not attach to them personally.

### Whole blame

That position is under fire from two sides. The professional associations of prison officers and governors in Northern Ireland dispute the conclusion read in, or into, the Hennessy report that policy did not contribute significantly to security lapses. They say that the new prison regime introduced when the hunger strike was brought to an end and later when the protest was finally abandoned undermined security. More particularly it is said that the instruction given at that time that all prisoners coming off the protest must be found work was the cause of the appointment of Brendan Macfarlane, known to be a ruthless and resourceful IRA leader, as a prison orderly. In that post he was granted a freedom of movement within the prison sufficient for him to organize the escape.

It is understandable that the prison staff should believe and press that view. They have had the whole blame laid on them; some have been singled out for removal or relegation; in the publicity given to the merited criticism of some of their number too little has been made of the singular stress and difficulty of their job and of the commendable behaviour of others. But Sir James Hennessy heard and examined the allegations. He brought an experienced and independent judgment to bear on them, and he concluded that the fault lay within the management of the prison and not with policy directives from above. The directives certainly had implications for security, but it was for the governor and his staff to see to those implications and, if they found them unmanageable, to report as much to the prison department.

The other line of attack on the Prior position goes to his version of the convention of ministerial responsibility, and here the rumble of constitutional principle does not entirely mask the rattle of political malice. Mr Prior has said, in brief, that policy blunders or failure to make available adequate resources may be resigning matters for a minister, but administrative failures or duties ill performed by junior or middle-ranking public servants are not.

Plainly, the convention is not where Sir Thomas Dugdale left it when he resigned in expiation of his officials' conduct in the Crichton Down affair. It is not every, even every major blunder by an official for which a minister is answerable with his life. The gravity of the matter and the extent to which the minister knew, or should have known, what was going on are pertinent. But Mr Prior's formulation goes to another extreme. If pressed, it would empty the notion of ministerial responsibility of its meaning in relation to a large part of the business to which it has been thought to apply.

In looking at the role of the prison department of the Northern Ireland Office, and therefore implicitly at the role of ministers in charge of it, it may be thought that Sir James Hennessy let them off too lightly. He exonerates the under-secretary in charge of the department with the comment that he was overworked and under-resourced. The weakness of supervision and inspection by the department is very evident. Ministers were in regular personal contact with his senior officials, whose workload was

within the knowledge of ministers. If the officials were too distracted by other duties to keep abreast of the true state of affairs at the Maze, and the changing attitudes and morale of the prison officers in particular, ministers had the opportunity to be aware of the fact. A malaise as pervasive as this is shown to have been, in an executive branch of the public service so close to the security of the state, is a matter of ministerial responsibility, not as direct, but just as real as for any policy decision.

The policy/administration distinction provides no refuge in a debacle as large as that. It does not dispose of the question of a ministerial resignation, which will haunt the debate in the Commons tomorrow. The most obvious way of settling the account might seem to be the sacrifice of the minister with prisons on his plate, Mr Scott. But Mr Scott had been in the post barely three months when the blow fell; while the failures at the Maze are seen to have been cumulative and chronic. His predecessor Lord Gowrie is safely seated on Parnassus.

### Close-knit

Besides, Mr Prior may reasonably take the view that if a ministerial resignation is required (which in his view it is not) the resignation should be his. Though subdivided, the ministerial operation in Belfast is close-knit. Security, of which the Maze is a crucial aspect, is of the essence and leads straight to the Secretary of State.

In urging or dismissing resignation - in judging whether the only appropriate acknowledgment of ministerial responsibility for some fiasco is resignation - it is right to accept that the political setting, as well as the application of principle, is relevant to the determination of any particular case. The jailbreak in September was not the culmination of a series of security policy failures. On the contrary it was a spectacular republican coup that interrupted an evident improvement of security in the province.

Mr Prior's proconsular record, including his handling of relations with the Republic, also comes into the reckoning. His task has been to hold in equilibrium a political society that displays the symptoms of suppressed civil war. It is the weight and force of British administration that suppresses it. Remove that and the condition would erupt. The containment of overt violence in Mr Prior's time has been on the whole better than before. His attempt to draw practitioners of constitutional politics on either side into common action has flopped, but that does not mean the improbable was not worth attempting or that a way to it should not be kept open.

The policy is criticized from both left and right, but neither offers an alternative the political nation has the will to enforce. The policy is the policy of the Cabinet as a whole. It depends on time's healing for its efficacy, and time so far declines to oblige. It entails even-handedness between the two communities in the province, and relentless pressure on terrorism in all its forms. Mr Prior's contribution has been the force of a personality well suited to those objectives, as good an understanding as an Englishman is likely to bring to the situation, and steady judgment.

There has also to be considered Mr Prior's place in the Government. His political style and stance on other central political issues lead him towards increasing isolation. That makes him vulnerable in one way and secure in another. Without him the Cabinet would appear to be turning its back on a segment of the Conservative Party, and a strand of political opinion tightly committed in a party sense, which are demoted but still large enough not to be disregarded. Nor, with Sir Geoffrey Howe in much trouble, is this the time for the Prime Minister to have to cope with any but an inescapable resignation. Brendan Macfarlane and his friends, on the other hand, would be delighted to have the scalp of a Secretary of State.

## A rational regime for Antarctica

From Mr David J. Bederman

Sir, I disagree with Evan Luard's statement (February 4) that Antarctica is the "common heritage of mankind" and I am encouraged that the Antarctic Treaty states have begun consultations on exploiting mineral resources there.

If one believes that international law serves to allocate rights and responsibilities among states one can readily find justification for some nations' consideration of a more rational regime for Antarctica's very hypothetical resources in hydrocarbons, coal, and metals.

The 16 countries involved in these talks run the full gamut of state alignments in today's world. They include the most highly developed nations (US, UK, France), other modern market economies (Norway, Belgium), the socialist block (USSR), and developing states (Argentina, Chile). One cannot neatly superimpose the North-South divide and the new international economic order on this issue.

The Antarctic Treaty halted a trend for the division of the region, but the states involved have staked claims of a different sort. They have undertaken extensive and valuable scientific research. They have (to various degrees) sought to conserve the living resources of the continent and adjacent seas. They have ensured that Antarctica doesn't become a weapons-testing range and that the polar environment is spared the stresses caused by pollution.

In short, these states have exercised extraordinary international responsibilities in the area for 30 years. It should not be surprising that they are now discussing the rights they have earned.

The "common heritage principle" for metals of the ocean's deep seabed took ten years to develop and its expression in the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention will only find fulfilment in another decade because the technology and demand for these minerals does not exist now. A global regime for Antarctica would take as long to develop and might remain money for half a century.

The "common heritage principle" can offer little guidance for exploiting the southern continent.

I am, yours,  
DAVID J. BEDERMAN,  
Commonwealth Hall,  
Cartwright Gardens, WC1.

### Female circumcision

From the President of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

Sir, Lord Kennet's article (Friday page, January 20), "Drawing a line between custom and cruelty", is so inaccurate and full of muddled thinking that it is difficult to comment on concisely in a letter.

He states that female circumcision is endemic in certain parts of the world and is now amongst us but does not state to what extent. He claims that his Bill has support from virtually all the medical establishment but does not state which part of that establishment does not support his Bill.

Neither does he state that his original Bill would have interfered with normal medical practice to a degree unknown in this country. He says that his Bill prohibits "cutting girls' and women's private parts about", what sort of language is this for a would-be legislator? He states that cancer of the genitals is not rare, whereas in fact it is.

He says that some women who, although they do not believe in (his opinion) believe they are, and that they should be treated by reassurance and psychotherapy. If it is not a delusion, his Bill would permit surgical correction, but he does not say who decides what is abnormal; he also states that the *labia minora* are involved whereas it is usually the *labia majora*.

Lord Kennet does not seem to distinguish between ritual circumcision, which is practised largely on young adolescents by custom, and plastic surgery on adult women who are seeking help for themselves. The majority of his argument is on spurious racial grounds and related to "black or white depression" which is totally irrelevant. He defends custom and ritual although he admits that female circumcision is purely a matter of custom.

The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists has stated publicly that it is opposed to ritual circumcision in any form and does not oppose a Bill to ban it in the United Kingdom. We question both the need for the Bill and the impact it will have in those countries where the procedure is endemic. We are opposed to the drafting of a Bill which may restrict what is regarded as reputable medical practice.

Yours faithfully,  
RUSTAM FERDZE, President,  
Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists,  
27 Sussex Place,  
Regent's Park, NW1,  
January 23.

### Clearer voice abroad

From the Director of the Reuter Foundation

Sir, Mr James Porter suggests in his letter on January 24 that there is now a unique opportunity for organisations such as Reuters to make a contribution to "improved and more balanced international communication." He cites a clause in the 1941 trust agreement which requires Reuters to supply "an unbiased and reliable news service to British, dominion, colonial, foreign and other overseas newspapers," and suggests that Reuters should now give special assistance to the British Commonwealth.

As the world's political map has changed since 1941, so has Reuters' British orientation changed. In the years after the Second World War over 100 new nations came into

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Human dimension of GCHQ ruling

From the Bishop of Gloucester

Sir, I would not regard myself as competent to say whether or not trades union activity should be extinguished at GCHQ Cheltenham. May I, however, draw your readers' attention to an aspect of the affair which does concern me and, I suspect, others in the neighbourhood, as a Christian pastor? This is the effect of the Government's action on the personal and family lives of those employed there.

People who work at GCHQ, like everyone else, are bringing up their families, caring for their parents, and contributing little or much to the life of their local communities. When they were appointed to their jobs the right to belong to an appropriate trades union, or not, was taken for granted.

No one believes that for the vast majority of them such membership implies that they are politically subversive, let alone a security risk. Many of them, not unnaturally, value the right to union membership as one of the traditional freedoms of our land.

Suddenly, all these people are confronted with a form to sign which gives them only two options. The first is to trade in their right to membership of a union in return for £1,000 in cash. The second is to apply for, and accept, a transfer to the Government's discretion to who knows where, with consequent disruption to family life. Many will have children preparing for important examinations; others would need to uproot elderly relatives, and so forth.

The first option, with its scarcely veiled financial inducement, seems to threaten personal integrity by putting a monetary price-tag on a basic human freedom; the second option puts the future of the family in jeopardy. A third choice, not to sign the form at all, will apparently bring summary dismissal without compensation.

Surely, in placing an overwhelmingly loyal and trustworthy body of civil servants in this dilemma, the Secretary of State has been inadequately advised.

Is it too late to hope that the Government will be strong and wise enough to alter the terms of this crude and inhuman ultimatum before it expires at the end of the month?

Those who framed it would seem to have assumed that principles can be abandoned for cash and that family life can be curiously disrupted in the interests of state policy. I would want to argue that cynical assumptions of that kind about the value and dignity of human beings coupled with power, are more of a threat to our way of life than current anxieties about the security at GCHQ.

Yours truly,  
JOHN GLOUCESTER,  
Bishopscourt,  
Pitt Street,  
Gloucester,  
February 6.

### Homes for the elderly

From Mr C. M. T. Smith-Ryland and others

Sir, The Housing and Building Control Bill is about to enter the committee stage in the House of Lords. A Government amendment to this Bill in the Commons will extend the right to buy to tenants of dwellings built for the elderly by councils and housing associations.

Only "sheltered" housing for the elderly will be excluded from the new compulsory sale provisions. What little rented housing now exists for the elderly in rural areas is not categorised as "sheltered", since only large schemes of 30 or more dwellings can support such facilities; village needs are generally met by small schemes of four to six bungalows.

The measure therefore affects rural far more than urban areas, and yet another piece of legislation fails to discriminate between the situation in towns and cities and the very different needs of our villages.

Nothing can prevent the prices of these coveted retirement homes in desirable villages escalating far beyond the reach of average wage-earners, once the first beneficiaries

### Putting a roof on Temple Bar

From the Duke of Grafton and others

Sir, Sir Martyn Beckett's letter (January 25) and now that from Mr Gilmore (February 4) cannot go unanswered. They and Gavin Stamp (letter, January 19) paint too black-and-white a picture of the fate in store for Temple Bar if it is left at Theobald's Park.

Of course nobody would recommend that a scheduled and grade I listed monument of such undisputed importance is left to rot unprotected and to be vandalized. What it needs is a roof, and as soon as possible: then repairs of a genuinely conservative nature. Witnesses for the Temple Bar Trust (Sir Martyn among them) suggested spending £450,000 without even making the attached lodge habitable for a guardian.

Sensible repairs directed towards conservation rather than restoration, together with rehabilitation of the lodge, will cost more than Mr Stamp's £30,000 but still less than half of the trust's figure and will have the advantage of retaining substantially intact all the surviving original stonework.

The issue is whether to keep the fabric conserved as it stands at Theobald's Park or risk substantial loss by demolition, re-erection and restoration in moving it. Only resting on an historically appropriate site would justify this risk. The proposed site at St Paul's is historically confusing.

Moreover, in our view it will upset the scale of Temple Bar and do serious visual damage to the cathedral's west front.

Yours faithfully,  
GRAFTON (Chairman, Cathedrals Advisory Commission for England),  
JEREMY BENSON (Vice-Chairman, Joint Committee of National Amenity Societies),  
DERMAN CHRISTOPHERSON (Chairman, Royal Fine Art Commission),  
BERNARD FEILDEN (Honorary surveyor to St Paul's),  
ASHLEY BARKER (Surveyor of Historic Buildings, GLC),  
37 Spital Square, E1,  
February 6.

I should have thought that what is sauce for the goose would be sauce for the gander.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN W. WEST,  
6 Weydown Court,  
Weydown Road,  
Haslemere,  
Surrey,  
February 4.

### From Mrs Catherine Heath

Sir, The Government appears to believe that it can best trust those whose loyalty can be bought for £1,000. This is monetarism indeed.

I should prefer my secrets to be in the keeping of those who cannot be bought.

Yours faithfully,  
CATHERINE HEATH,  
14 Grosvenor Avenue,  
Carshalton Beches,  
Surrey,  
February 4.

The argument that houses will not be lost but only the tenure altered is naive: this measure will mean the inevitable depletion of an important stock of low-cost housing in villages. One must now hope that their Lordships will defend a vital part of our heritage, and ensure that those who have spent their lives in agricultural areas are not forced to join the queue for sheltered housing in the towns when they retire.

Yours faithfully,  
C. M. T. SMITH-RYLAND  
(Chairman, National Agricultural Centre Rural Trust),  
KEITH WARWICK,  
D. R. B. THOMPSON (Chairman, NAC Housing Association),  
J. D. HEATH (Chief Executive, Royal Agricultural Society of England),  
A. RUSSELL (Director, The Arthur Rank Centre),  
M. E. CONSTABLE, Chief Executive, National Agricultural Centre Rural Trust,  
35 Belgrave Square, SW1,  
January 24.

Because the bramble has been ruthlessly cut back time and time again.

Sir, I assume Lord Melchett and his friends love the countryside but you cannot love anything unless you really know it and their letter, apart from its gratuitous insults about farmers (hereditary peers might make a better example), shows such abysmal ignorance about it that they had better continue to live "as in" rather than "in" Courtyard Farm.

Yours faithfully,  
HAMPDEN,  
Glynede Place,  
Glynede,  
Nr Lewes,  
Sussex,  
February 6.

Reuters' expanding operations as a worldwide news organisation, with regional editorial desks in Bahrain, Buenos Aires, Hongkong and Nairobi as well as in the major metropolitan centres of the industrialised world, are in themselves a powerful agency for international communication.

This was borne out for example by a recent survey of newspapers in South-east Asia by the Canadian-sponsored International Development Research Centre, which showed that a majority of editors found Reuters the most useful source of international and regional news.

Yours sincerely  
MICHAEL NEALE, Director,  
The Reuter Foundation,  
85 Fleet Street, EC4,  
January 26.

being. Reuters responded with programmes of training and assistance to help local news services in some 50 countries.

Reuters' efforts to improve communication in this way began over a quarter of a century ago. These efforts have extended far beyond the confines of the British Commonwealth and have helped to bridge any information gap between the industrial and developing countries, whatever their colonial past.

To this end, in 1982, Reuters established the Reuter Foundation, a charitable trust that provides fellowships to journalists from developing countries to study information technology and other subjects at Oxford, Stanford and Bordeaux universities - the latter for francophone journalists from former French colonial territories.

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### Future of Hongkong

From Mr S. A. M. Adshad

Sir, A recent report in your columns (January 17) on the terms on which Hongkong is to be returned to China prompts me to recall three points which ought to govern our policy in this matter, but which are perhaps in danger of being overlooked.

First, it is idle to suppose that China as it is constituted can preserve the present character of Hongkong. This is not to question the good faith of the Communists or their interest in preserving it. It is simply that objectively the institutions of their system are not compatible with those of a commer-

cial emporium. Hongkong will either, as Antwerp did under Spanish occupation or as West Berlin would under DDR administration.

Second, this being so, it is our duty to make provision for emigration before rendition. Most Hongkong Chinese, no doubt, will want to stay, but a minority will go to Taiwan and Singapore and a smaller minority will want to come to Britain.

Third, it is not only our duty, but it is immensely in our interest to allow this minority to come, and come as a community. British business has always owed much to immigrants: Hansards, Flemings,

Lombards, Huguenots, Jews and Indians.

An injection of Chinese intelligence and initiative would make a real contribution to Britain's long-term economic recovery. This country should not miss the opportunity of the inevitable diaspora of part of the Hongkong business community. This is one kind of immigration which should be actively encouraged by a Conservative government.

Yours faithfully,  
S. A. M. ADSHAD,  
Department of History,  
University of Canterbury,  
Christchurch 1,  
New Zealand,  
January 26.

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Department of History,  
University of Canterbury,  
Christchurch 1,  
New Zealand,  
January 26.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
February 7: His Excellency Baron Rüdiger von Wechmar was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Federal Republic of Germany to the Court of St James's. His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Herr Jürgen von Allen (Minister Plenipotentiary), Dr Elke Brackl (Minister Counsellor), Rear-Admiral Dr Kurt Fischer (Defence and Naval Attaché), Dr Reinhard Holubek (First Counsellor, Head of Cultural Department), Dr Bernd von Waldow (Counsellor, Head of Press Department), Herr Uwe Hansen (First Secretary, Deputy Head of Press Department), Herr Manfred Haddell (Second Secretary, Head of Administration Department) and Herr Peter Rothen (Second Secretary, Private Secretary).

Baroness von Wechmar had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Antony Acland (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

General Cornelius de Jager (Chairman of the Nato Military Committee) and the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr J. B. Ure was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands on his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Brasilia.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Captain A. J. C. Pratt and Miss L. R. Murray Lee**  
The engagement is announced between Captain A. J. C. Pratt and Miss L. R. Murray Lee, daughter of Mr. Peter Murray Lee, of 1 Eaton Square, London, SW1, and the late Mrs. Rosemary Murray Lee and step-daughter of Mrs. Peter Murray Lee.

**The Hon. E. K. Guinness and Miss L. D. H. Malone**  
The engagement is announced between The Hon. E. K. Guinness and Miss L. D. H. Malone, daughter of Mr. John Guinness, of 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1, and the late Mrs. Rosemary Murray Lee and step-daughter of Mrs. Peter Murray Lee.

**Mr. E. T. Whitley and the Hon. Tara Chichester-Clark**  
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**Mr. P. Hawthorn and the Hon. H. J. A. Freeman-Greenville**  
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**Mr. J. G. A. Aziz and Miss S. S. Briggs**  
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**Mr. J. R. A. Bate-Williams and Miss E. A. Lippitt**  
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**Mr. J. Y. Campbell and Miss S. Peyton**  
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**Mr. W. P. Heller and Miss F. T. Sedhom**  
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**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
February 7: The Prince of Wales today visited the National Hospital, Queen Square, London WC1. Mr. David Roycroft was in attendance.

His Royal Highness this afternoon received the Lord Young of Dartington and Mrs. Marianne Riggs at Kensington Palace.

February 7: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester this morning opened the Sandra Sheffield-Carole Davies Radiotherapy Unit at Peterborough District Hospital, Cambridgeshire.

Mrs. Michael Harvey was in attendance.

**YORK HOUSE**  
ST JAMES'S PALACE  
February 7: The Duke of Kent, as President, this evening attended the Honorary Fellows' Dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society of England which was held at Boodles', St James's Street, London.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent today visited The Lord Chancellor's Department, House of Lords, London, SW1.

Miss Sarah Partridge was in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Robin Kenyon-Stacey will be held at St Andrew's Church, Shropshire, at 11.30 am on Saturday, February 11.

A memorial service for Mr. Alasdair Clay will be held on Thursday, February 16, at 11.30 am at St James's, Piccadilly.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Oswald Terry will be held in Gray's Inn Chapel on Tuesday, February 21, 1984, at 5 pm.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Harold Arthur Armstrong will be held at St Margaret's Church, Lambeth, London, SE1, on Tuesday, February 14, at noon.

**Mr. R. R. Charleston and Miss S. Lister**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. R. R. Charleston and Miss S. Lister, daughter of Mr. John Guinness, of 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1, and the late Mrs. Rosemary Murray Lee and step-daughter of Mrs. Peter Murray Lee.

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**Mr. A. de Candolle and Miss P. R. Rampton**  
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**Mr. J. J. Ellis Rees and Miss S. Angel**  
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Time out: The largest one-handed clock in England, at Coningsby, Lincolnshire, motionless yesterday above its regular winder, Mr. Jack Bass, who at 74 is no longer fit enough for the daily task and the 30 steps up the fifteenth-century tower. The clock face has a diameter of 16ft. The parish council is now looking for a successor to Mr. Bass, who has done the job for 10 years. To qualify for the salary of £150 a year, applicants must be devoted and energetic (Photograph: John Middleton).

## Birthdays today

Tunika Abdul Rahman Putra, CH, 81; Sir Basil Blackwell, 62; Lord Cameron, 84; Mr. Osgan Ellis, 56; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Martin Gilliat, 71; Marshall of the RAF Sir John Grandy, 71; Mr. Harman Grisewood, 78; Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton, 69; Lady (Geoffrey) Howe, 52; Rabbi Dr. Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, 63; Professor Ann Lambton, 72; Sir Kenneth Maddocks, 77; Sir Philip Magnus Alcroft, 78; Lord O'Brien of Inishowen, 76; Mr. Fulkie Radice, 96; Lord Rayne, 66; Professor Sir Richard Southern, 72.

## Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr. Beest Hytner, QC, to be Leader of the Opposition; Mr. Michael Foreman, director of personnel and organization of the TI Group, to be chairman of the Civil Service Appeal Board from May 1, who is retiring; Mr. Francis Mande, MP for North Warwickshire, to be Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment; Dr. Basil Greenhill to be an honorary vice-president of the Maritime Trust.

The following to be deputy lieutenants of Berkshire: Major A. L. Griffiths, Lieutenant-General Sir Peter Hudson, Captain L. D. Moss, Air Commodore C. J. Momm, and Mr. Stanley Platt.

Canon Neville Smith, aged 52, vice-chairman of the National Association of Whole-time Hospital Chaplains, to be assistant secretary to the Hospital Chaplains' Council, a new post.

To be members of the board of trustees of the armistice, a new body set up by the Department of the Environment under the National Heritage Act 1983: Sir Philip Dawson, Dr. Basil Greenhill, Dr. Ian Roy, Mr. Nils Tasbe and Professor Peter Laske.

## University news

**OXFORD:** Suzanne Romaine, M Litt (Edin), 29, lecturer in linguistics, Birmingham University, has been appointed Merton Professor of English Language from October 1, 1984.

Mr. Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, has been elected an honorary fellow of University College, Oxford, where he was a Rhodes Scholar from 1953 to 1955 when he read for a B Litt degree in economics.

Mrs. Anne Lonsdale, an assistant registrar at the university, has been appointed the university's information officer in succession to Mr. William Bell, a former colonial administrator and overseas development adviser, who has held the post since 1977.

**COLLEGE:** To J. Kolbacht (Oxford) (October 1984), P. A. Kuenster, Rother.

## Marriage

Mr. H. C. Nasse and Miss D. S. Nasse.

The marriage took place on February 2 between Mr. Hugh Clavell Mansel and Miss Diana Scrope. A reception was held at the Turf Club.

## Luncheons

**Variety Club of Great Britain**  
The Variety Club of Great Britain held their annual Show Business Awards Luncheon at the Hilton Hotel yesterday in honour of representatives of stage, screen, radio and television. Chief Barker Norman Garrod was the host and Mr. Terry Wogan was among other speakers. Lord Delfont, chairman of the awards panel, presented the awards.

**Imperial Cancer Research Fund**  
The Hon. Angus Ogilvy, President of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, was host at a luncheon held at the Royal College of Surgeons in honour of friends and supporters.

**Royal College of Surgeons of England**  
Professor Geoffrey Slaney, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, entertained at luncheon at the college yesterday Mrs. Sue Hammonson, Mr. Charles Leeming, Mr. Denis Peach and Professor A. J. Harding Rains.

## Dinners

**HM Government**  
Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a dinner given at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday in honour of the State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of France, Chyren Umba di Lente.

**Canon Neville Smith**, aged 52, vice-chairman of the National Association of Whole-time Hospital Chaplains, to be assistant secretary to the Hospital Chaplains' Council, a new post.

## Church news

**Bishop resigns to take US job**  
The Bishop of Woolwich, the Right Rev. Michael Marshall, has announced his resignation in order to take up a post in the United States. His resignation is effective from the end of the month. He has been Bishop of Woolwich since 1979. He is now 57 years old. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1974 to 1979. He was a member of the House of Lords from 1979 to 1983. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1983 to 1987. He was a member of the House of Lords from 1987 to 1991. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1991 to 1995. He was a member of the House of Lords from 1995 to 1999. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1999 to 2003. He was a member of the House of Lords from 2003 to 2007. He was a member of the House of Commons from 2007 to 2011. He was a member of the House of Lords from 2011 to 2015. He was a member of the House of Commons from 2015 to 2019. He was a member of the House of Lords from 2019 to 2023. He was a member of the House of Commons from 2023 to 2027. He was a member of the House of Lords from 2027 to 2031. He was a member of the House of Commons from 2031 to 2035. He was a member of the House of Lords from 2035 to 2039. He was a member of the House of Commons from 2039 to 2043. He was a member of the House of Lords from 2043 to 2047. He was a member of the House of Commons from 2047 to 2051. He was a member of the House of Lords from 2051 to 2055. He was a member of the House of Commons from 2055 to 2059. He was a member of the House of Lords from 2059 to 2063. He was a member of the House of Commons from 2063 to 2067. He was a member of the House of Lords from 2067 to 2071. He was a member of the House of Commons from 2071 to 2075. He was a member of the House of Lords from 2075 to 2079. He was a member of the House of Commons from 2079 to 2083. He was a member of the House of Lords from 2083 to 2087. He was a member of the House of Commons from 2087 to 2091. He was a member of the House of Lords from 2091 to 2095. He was a member of the House of Commons from 2095 to 2100.

## Latest wills

Mrs. Stella Jean Agnes Chamberlain, of Kingston St Mary, Taunton, left estate valued at £245,729 net. After legacies of £17,950 and some effects, she left the remainder of her property to the Kent Association of Boys Clubs.

Mr. Fred Farnaby, of Meaux, Bedfordshire, who died intestate, left £813,046 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Dow, Judge Ronald Graham, of Harpenden, £11,802.

Hall, Mr. Thomas Ralph, of Baisford, £310,425.

Harpers, Mrs. Florence, of West Chiswick, West Sussex, £399,325.

Haworth, Lady, of Highgate, London, N6, £119,297.

Peters, Mr. Bernard Harold, of Weston super Mare, £502,687.

Sleight, Mr. William, of Bridge, Cambridgeshire, £287,784.

Warhurst, Miss Flora Mabel, of Worthing, £420,443.

## Science report

## Dusty birth of a planetary system

By Walter Sullivan, of The New York Times

New York - Astronomers who recorded dense clouds of dust around two distant stars have concluded that they may be new planetary systems being formed.

The observations, announced by Cornell University, were made with three large telescopes and were of infra-red wavelengths beyond the red end of the visible light spectrum.

One of the stars seems to be orbiting the star HL Tau in the Taurus constellation to form a planet equal in mass to the earth. It is believed the solar system was formed from a rotating, disc-shaped cloud of dust and gas, the bulk of which was drawn together by gravity to form a central star, the residue becoming planets and moons.

At 100,000 years old HL Tau is thought to be very young, as stars go, and its planets may therefore still be forming. The shape of the cloud around it suggests that it is a disc tilted to appear oval. Its diameter is estimated at four times the distance from the Sun to the outermost planet of the solar system.

A second cloud has been recorded around the star R Mon in the Monoceros constellation. It is four times farther away than HL Tau and its cloud is believed to be four times larger. It, too, is believed to be very young.

The observations were of the infra-red glow produced in the dust by light radiating from the star. They were made by the 131m reflector of the Kitt Peak National Observatory, in Arizona, and two telescopes especially designed for infra-red observations on top of Mauna Kea, an extinct Hawaiian volcano, Kitt Peak is operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Mauna Kea by British astronomers.

The study was conducted by Dr. Steven Beckwith, of Cornell, Dr. Benjamin Zuckerman, of the University of California at Los Angeles, Mr. Michael Skrutskie, a Cornell graduate student, and Mr. Melvin Dyck, staff astronomer of the University of Hawaii. They used a technique called speckle interferometry that largely neutralizes the twinkling effect caused by the atmosphere.

Recordings last year by the infrared astronomy satellite indicated the presence of similar clouds around two nearer stars, Vega and Fomalhaut. But the Cornell team believes the amount of dust in those clouds, only about 1 per cent of the Sun's mass, to be far less than that needed to produce planets.

## OBITUARY

LORD LEE OF NEWTON  
Former Labour minister

Lord Lee of Newton, PC, who as Fred Lee held several ministerial posts in Labour governments between 1964 and 1969, died on February 4 at the age of 77.

Lee was a trade unionist, who had made his way into the Labour Party through the Amalgamated Engineering Union, as it then was, and in his early days at least a member of the party's left wing. A Lancashire man who could combine real geniality with shrewdness, he took pride in having originated the phrase "white-hot technological revolution", much used by the then Mr. Harold Wilson in the 1964 election campaign.

As Minister of Power from 1964 to 1966 he was responsible for promoting and speeding up the exploitation of North Sea gas. He then became Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1966 to 1967, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with responsibility for industrial affairs within the Department of Economic Affairs, from 1967 to 1969.

Lee was native of Salford, and was closely associated with all its activities. Born on August 3, 1906, he was educated at Langworthy Road School, and then went into the engineering trade, becoming an engineer's turner. At one time he was chairman of the works committee at Metropolitan Vickers, Ltd., in Manchester. He joined the Labour Party in 1922, and sat on the Salford City Council for some years.

At the general election of 1945 he was elected MP for the Hulme division of Manchester.



turning a Conservative majority of 5,851 into a Labour majority of 2,434. After the redistribution of seats in 1948, the Hulme division disappeared and from 1950 to 1974, when he became a life peer, Lee was MP for Newton.

He first came into prominence in the House of Commons in 1948 when Sir Stafford Cripps selected him to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary. He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service in 1950, and remained in that office until the defeat of the Labour government in October, 1951.

Then, as later, he proved himself to be a good administrator who, despite his own left-wing views, was more drawn to political common sense than the claims of ideology.

He married in 1938 Amelia, known as Millie, who survives him. They had one daughter.

## JORGE GUILLEN

Jorge Guillén, the Spanish poet, critic and academic and a leading member of the famous Generation of 1927, which produced Lorca, Alberti, Aleixandre and Salinas, among others, died in Málaga, Spain on February 6, aged 91. Apart from Lorca, who was murdered in 1936, Guillén was the most widely read, translated and appreciated of these poets outside his own country.

Jorge Guillén was born in Valladolid on January 18 1893. He studied with the French Father of the Oratory in Freiburg, Germany, and subsequently at the universities of Madrid and Granada. In 1917 he began his teaching career at the Sorbonne.

He began to write in 1919, and even then was thinking of a single book with an organic unity. He returned to Spain in 1923, and soon became recognised as a poet of high promise from the poems he published in magazines. He sustained himself by his teaching, and early became a well-known and much sought-after specialist in Spanish literature. He lectured in Germany, Italy, England, Mexico, Chile, Puerto Rico and the USA. He was Professor of Spanish Literature at the University of Seville from 1931 until he left Europe, on the victory of Franco, whom he unequivocally opposed.

His first book was *Cántico* (1928), *Cántico*, with the subtitle "Affirmation of Life". He continued to revise and expand this until 1950, when the first complete edition appeared. It was translated in a selected bilingual version by various hands in 1965: *Cántico: A Selection*. Like all the poets of his generation, Guillén was influenced by the baroque poetry of Góngora, the near-contemporary of the English metaphysical poet John Donne; but he was also influenced by Paul Valéry, whom he knew and whose work he translated.

*Cántico* in its first as in its last version (334 lyrics) is a lyrical poem, akin in the spirit to Hopkins and Pasternak. Guillén did not avoid the themes of death and despair, but he consistently affirmed that the spiritual was omnipresent; man, despite his suffering, could be at one with the universe: "To be - only that! it suffices/For pure delectation/Thus, in a kinship of silence/To be one with the essence!" announces the opening poem, and this mood - though pitted against the never-ending forces of darkness - is sustained.

In 1949 Guillén was able to visit Spain, and there he

conceived the more sombre poems of his next cycle, *Clamor* (1957-63). *Clamor*, this marks a reversal in his attitude: in *Cántico* he affirms and staves off despair; in the three sections of *Clamor* - *Maremagnum* (1957), translated as *Pandemonium*, *Que van a dar en la mar* (1960), as *Thal Flow down to the Sea* and *A la altura de las circunstancias* (1963), as *Rising to the Occasion* - he accepts and describes despair, and rejects all affirmation, in the specific light of the Spanish Civil War and American violence, except that which forces itself upon him. The language becomes even more purified and exclamatory; it evoked almost universal acclaim for its epigrammatic power and distilled lyricism.

*Homenaje* (1967), *Homenaje*, consists of more than 100 and related poems celebrating old friendships (as the Lorca and Salinas). In 1968, for his seventy-fifth birthday, the whole of his work was collected in a handsome volume called *Aire Nuestro*. *Aire Nuestro*, this was published in Milan.

It now became apparent that Guillén was not only a great poet but also a great architect: no other twentieth-century poet had, without sacrificing spontaneity and power, arranged his work in so meaningful and so organic a manner. Guillén's unusual generosity towards other poets was also noted.

He did not stop writing after this. *Y otros poemas* (1973), *And Other Poems*, was revised and expanded in 1979; the 1981 *Final* concludes the grand design of *Aire Nuestro*. Guillén wrote a number of important critical works. Jorge Luis Borges, in 1968, described Guillén as "beyond dispute the greatest living Spanish poet." [His] poems have a serenity and tenderness that have something of the godlike about them.

Guillén received the first Cervantes Prize, now the most important Hispanic prize, in 1976, after having been nominated for it by both the Spanish and Argentine academies. Among the many distinguished academic posts he held, the most notable was his professorship at Wellesley College in Massachusetts; and he delivered the Charles Eliot Norton lectures at Harvard in 1957 and 1958.

He married Germaine Cahen in 1921. She died in 1947. In 1961 he married Irene Mochi-Simonetti. The justly famous love poems in *Homenaje*, in the section called "El centro", are to his second wife. He spent his last years in Málaga.

## MR RALPH HEWINS

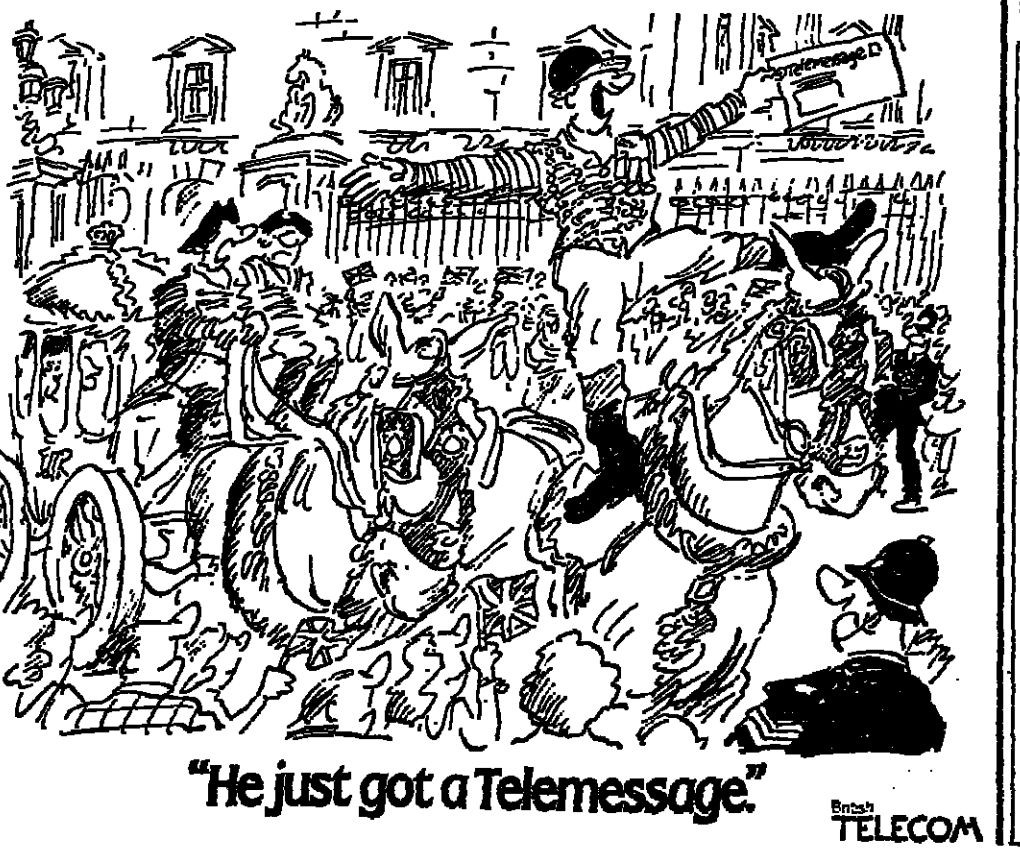
Mr. Ralph Hewins the author and journalist, has died at the age of 74.

Hewins, who was educated at Winchester, Christ Church, Oxford, and Poitiers University and had reported for *The Observer* and the *Daily Mail* in the 1930s and was press attaché to Finland and the Baltic States when war broke out in 1939. After covering the Russo-Finnish war of 1939-40 he became Scandinavian correspondent for the *Daily Mail*. Based in neutral Sweden, he was able to pass on the direct impressions of German travel.

Miss Rose Harris who died on New Year's Day at the age of 80 had made a considerable contribution to the sport of netball, managing the England team which toured the West Indies in 1962 and the team which participated in the Second World Tournament in Australia in 1967. She had been an England delegate at the First World Tournament, and in 1971 was made an Hon Life Member of the All England Netball Association.

Sir James Currie, KBE, CMG, late of HM Diplomatic Service, died on December 24 at the age of 76. He held posts in many parts of the world and was appointed Consul-General at São Paulo in 1956 and Johannesburg in 1962.

The Ven. John Wilfred Lewis, who had died at the age of 74, was Archdeacon of Hereford 1970-76, and before that Archdeacon of Ludlow 1960-70.



"He just got a Telemessage."

TELECOM



A SPECIAL REPORT

# Saving energy

Britain wastes one-fifth of the £100m spent each day on energy. This report looks at the measures and techniques which seek to prevent this annual £7 billion dissipation into thin air

## The lesson for big business

Every minute of every day Britain wastes a fifth of its energy. Every £5 spent on electricity, gas, coal or oil buys the nation only £4 worth of work done by the energy used: the rest disappears through badly insulated buildings or because of badly designed or badly operated equipment.

"This just can't go on", Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, decided. His predecessors had taken the same view, but in most cases their attention to wasted energy had been drawn by rising prices, petrol-station queues and the demands of Opec.

Mr Walker's decision to establish an Energy Efficiency Office within his department was taken at a time when "there is a comparative glut of oil, gas prices are low, efficiency in the electricity supply industry has led to price stability and increasingly larger coal reserves are being discovered."

In an interview with *The Times* he said: "Measures in the past to conserve energy had largely been taken as a reaction to price rises and at times of shortages. Many of these measures were successful but when the period of crisis ended the bad habits gradually started again. The energy savings made largely disappeared."

What Mr Walker is now doing is to draw on his experience in the early 1970s when he was at the Department of Trade and Industry and helped promote the Government's export-aid packages. "In those days many companies who had goods that they could have exported didn't realise what Government aid was available through bodies such as the British Overseas Trade Board and the Export Credit Guarantee Department."

"We devised a series of meetings to which I personally invited members of management who were responsible for exports. Few would reject a personal invitation from a Government Minister and I scheduled these meetings for eight in the morning. I felt they would

think: 'He's taking the trouble, so I should.'"

"They also could hardly refuse to attend on the grounds of having another meeting. The meetings didn't run into company time, didn't affect social arrangements in the evening and were, in addition, extremely important with an important message. The response was very gratifying. More people than were expected turned up and we were able to launch a follow-up campaign aimed directly at members of management who at these meetings."

"When I arrived back at the Department of Energy I found that our energy-conservation measures weren't achieving what we hoped, for many of the same reasons as the trade-aid measures hadn't achieved their objective. Management didn't realise what the Government could do to help and, because prices had been fairly stable for some time, the extent of the savings that could be made weren't realised. "We decided to adopt the same technique. The first eight o'clock meeting was held in Solihull and more than 400 businessmen came along, many more than we had expected."

### Taking the energy-saving message to the people

Mr Walker spent an hour hammering home the Government's message - he's an impressive on-stage presenter of a case in which he fervently believes - and then went on to Redditch town centre where it was the turn of the early-morning shoppers in the new town centre to face the Department's hard-sell. Since then Merseyside and Brighton have had similar early-morning meetings and in the course of the year a total of 40 cities will be visited by a ministerial team. In addition, static and mobile displays will



be used at exhibitions and fairs to take the energy-saving message to the domestic and agricultural consumer.

"Very many companies don't realise that by spending a comparatively small sum - and the Government has grants available to cut even that cost - they can make enormous savings in energy", said Mr Walker. "There are several companies which have been able very quickly to show a 100 per cent return on their investment in energy-savings measures. Although not every company could achieve that return, the savings are large."

"However, we have found that companies will invest in new plant and machinery on which they can visibly see the

return. They are less prepared to spend money on energy saving, as saving generated is absorbed in overall performance figures and thus harder to identify."

Mr Walker favours a system of making individual parts of companies responsible for their own savings. In that way the savings can be readily identified and, more importantly, repeated each year. Experience has shown that a company can very quickly make substantial savings by basic good-house-keeping - turning down thermostats, switching off lights and simple insulation - but unless these measures are made the responsibility of a single person, they soon disappear.

Banks have been very suc-

cessful in energy saving by adding the responsibility for fuel bills into the overall branch costs controlled by the manager or area manager. The other industry which has achieved substantial progress by making energy savings a responsibility of each operating unit is brewing. One brewery has been able to cut £690,000 a year from its energy costs although it has the most modern equipment in a purpose-built building.

The brewing industry launched its own energy saving campaign in 1978 and up until the end of 1982 had already shown savings of 16.5 per cent on its specific energy consumption at breweries. Overall the industry has cut energy con-

sumption by 23.5 per cent between 1976 and 1982.

Mr Charles Tidbury, chairman of Whitbread and chairman of the Brewers' Society, said: "The brewing industry must take some pride in this achievement. However, it must be appreciated that this is not a short-term project, it is a constant campaign to ensure efficient practices are maintained. Recent estimates by a number of companies indicate that their public houses consume as much energy as their breweries. I firmly believe that this is where we must concentrate our efforts in the immediate future."

According to Dr David Long, the Brewers' Society assistant technical secretary, much of

these savings had come about by switching from oil to gas. In 1976 gas accounted for 27 per cent of the industry's energy. In 1982 this had risen to 41.5 per cent, while the use of oil had dropped to 30.5 per cent from 49 per cent.

While Mr Walker's main efforts are being directed at the industrial and commercial user, the domestic consumers will also be the subject of the Energy Efficiency Office's attentions. However, many of the techniques and equipment which have been developed are not applicable to the domestic consumer, where "good house-keeping" measures are easy, relatively cheap and very effective to use.

### Getting across the message in factories and supermarkets

Mr Bill MacIntyre, the director-general of the EEO, believes that first the office has to sell the concept of energy saving and then, as a government department, promote itself as a non-commercial but expert authority on how energy can be saved in the factory, office, supermarket and the home. The EEO will act as a clearing house for expertise in the energy-saving field, bringing together those who have developed the technology and those who have been persuaded by the Department of Energy that savings can be made at a cost readily recouped.

That the energy-saving campaign is being seen as a long-term project rather than a short-term measure is clear from the objectives that Mr MacIntyre has set the EEO. In the non-domestic sector they are:

- Demonstration projects which, if followed by industry, could save 375 million therms by December, 1985.
- Energy survey schemes which will result in savings over a very short period of up to £15 million a year.
- Monitoring and targeting schemes, studying the energy use of 20 industrial sectors by the end of 1987 and 500 monitoring schemes in operation in the same period, to demonstrate to industry and the public just how much is being saved... or still wasted.

David Young  
Energy Correspondent

## Why Britain is lagging behind

Energy conservation has the potential to be very big business indeed. Apart from saving valuable resources and cutting the fuel bills of factories, schools and households, a successful national energy conservation drive could help to generate hundreds of millions of pounds of orders for British firms and create thousands of jobs at a time of high unemployment.

The House of Commons Select Committee on Energy for example estimated two years ago that the potential market for conservation products and services in the building sector alone could be £10,000m. Over the economy as a whole it could be as much as £20,000m.

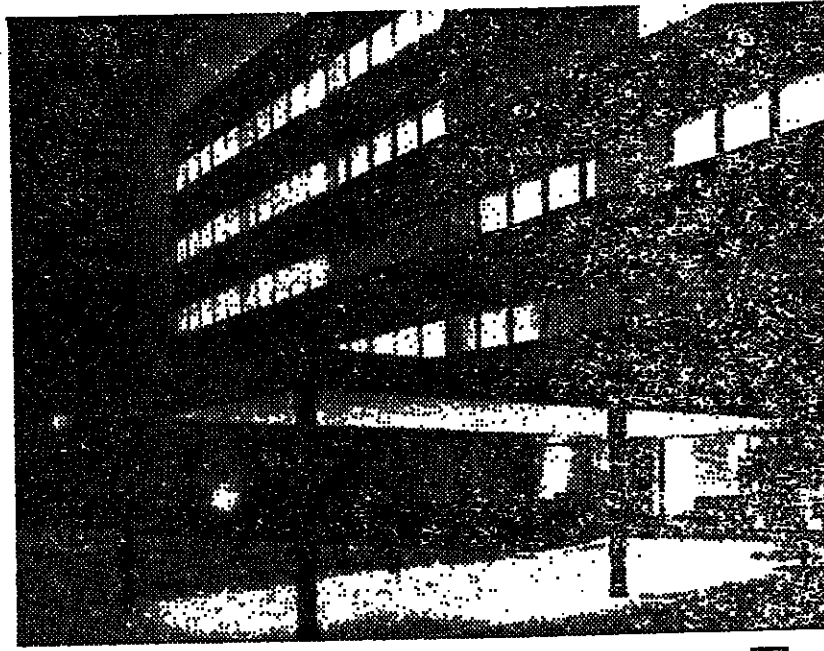
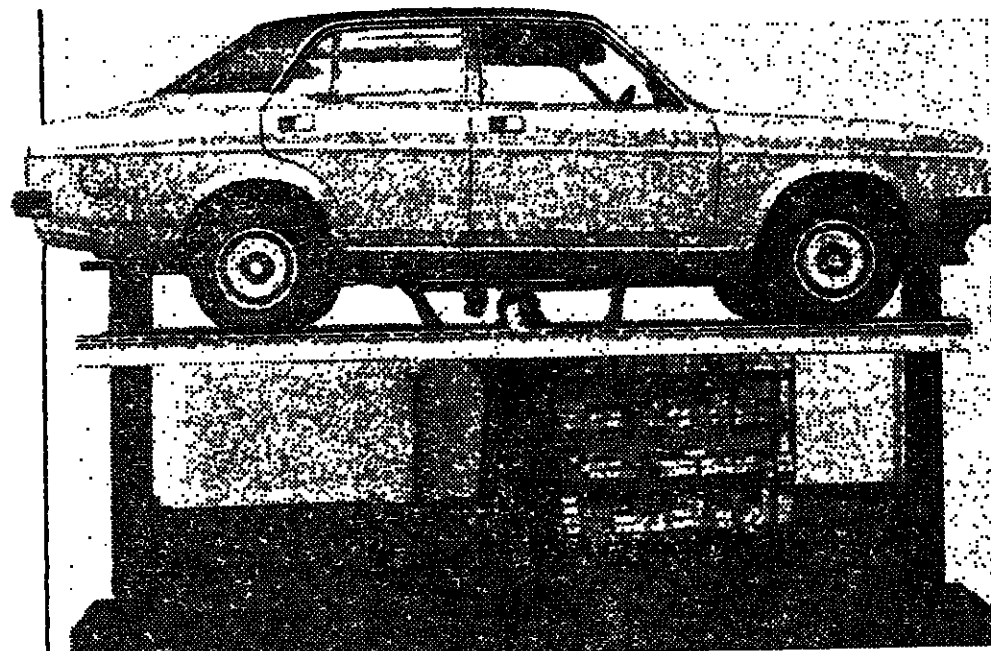
Other estimates collated by the Department of Energy confirm that the market could indeed run into billions. With industrial applications, for example, the estimates indicate that waste heat recovery could generate £1,100m of business, heat pumps £350m and waste incineration £1,000m.

The market for orders of electronic energy management systems could run to £500m, and energy efficient integration of industrial process could generate another £1,000m of business. Combined heat and power schemes, which harness steam raised in generation for heating purposes, could add another £400m.

Measured against these heady sums, Britain's energy conservation industry is still in its infancy. It is doubtful if the total value of the market at the moment is more than a few hundred million pounds. "The potential market is vast, but the real market is still tiny by comparison", says Dr Glenn Brookes, executive director of the recently formed Energy Systems Trade Association, which represents 55 of the bigger companies operating in the field.

Companies operating in industrial heat recovery or even the fast growing energy monitoring and control business for instance have probably not yet captured even 1 per cent of the potential market. "To say that we are even scratching the surface would be an exaggeration."

Continued on page IV



Every company counts the cost of wages and raw materials but not every company considers the amount they spend on energy.

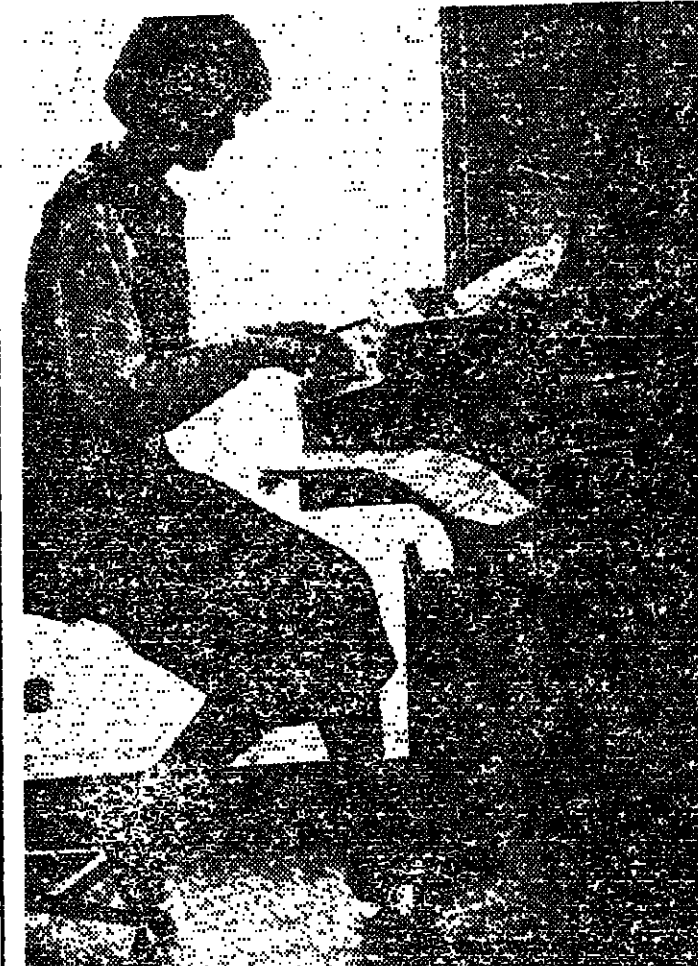
For it's not generally realised just how high a proportion of direct production costs it represents.

And when you consider the sharp rise in fuel prices over the last ten years you'll understand why energy costs should be the urgent talking point of boardrooms up and down the country.

Yet energy is one of the easiest resources to control once the full managerial weight of a company has been put behind it.

It is also true to say that those companies who have gained control over the amount of energy they use are now in a much more competitive position for the future. Hence the growing number

# Do you really know how much it costs to keep them going?



of organisations who have taken the all-important step of appointing an Energy Manager. An Energy Efficiency Survey can help him provide an in-depth analysis of how his company can make the best use of its energy and can be 50% funded by the Energy Efficiency Office.

Others have turned to the Energy Conservation Demonstration Projects Scheme which has given them the relevant technical information needed to put through an energy-saving programme.

If you'd like more information on how your company can benefit from saving energy, together with more details of the ECDPS and EES schemes, fill in the coupon.

To: Energy Efficiency Office, P.O. Box 702, London SW20 8SZ.  
Please send me more information on how I can make better use of energy.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Job Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel. \_\_\_\_\_  
ENERGY EFFICIENCY OFFICE



# The ways to save it in a suburban semi

Around 80 per cent of energy used in the average home heats the house and the water. Cooking uses another 12 per cent while lights and appliances account for some 8 per cent.

As energy bills continue to rise the need grows to look for savings wherever possible. That can mean improving insulation from simple draughtproofing to the more expensive investments like cavity wall insulation and double glazing. It can also mean a fine-tuning of central heating systems - as with programmer controls and individually thermostatically controlled radiators - and using the most energy-efficient cooking aids like pressure cookers and microwave ovens.

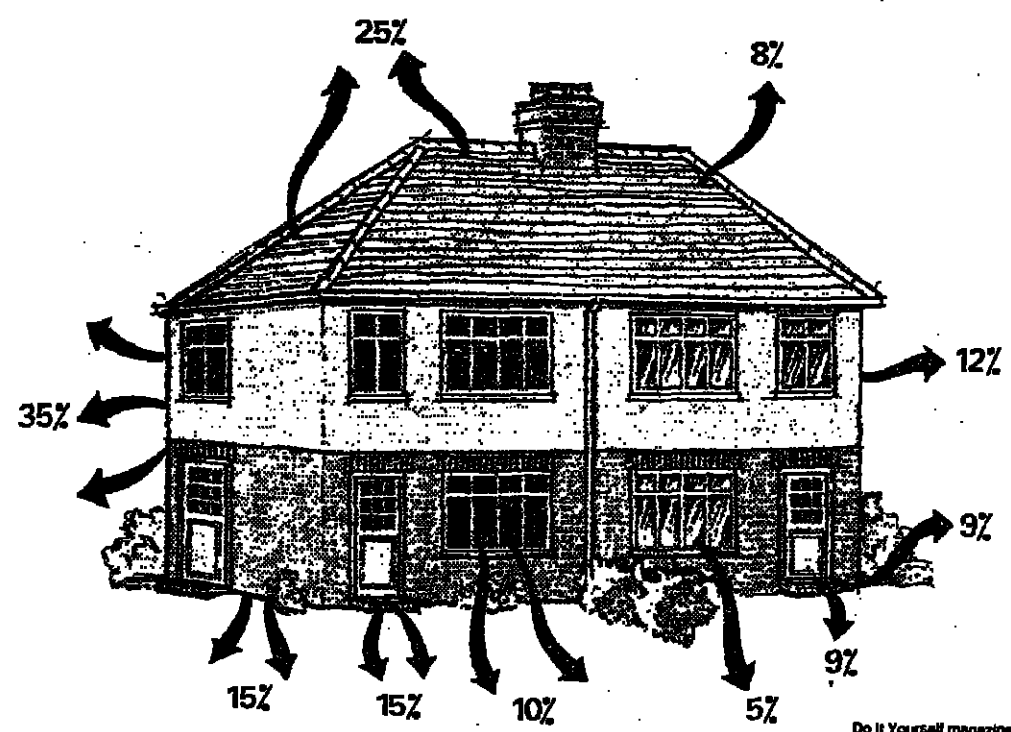
Different homes present different problems, especially depending on when they were built. In an uninsulated between-the-wars semi-detached house 35 per cent of the heat in the building escapes through the walls, 25 per cent through the roof, 15 per cent as draughts, another 15 per cent through floors into the ground and 10 per cent through windows, according to Department of Environment estimates.

Older properties are not only likely to be draughtier but will usually have solid walls with greater heat loss. Relatively new houses with at least the inner skin of walls built from lightweight, more thermally efficient blocks, keep more of the heat in.

The energy research group at the Open University suggests that striking an average for

## Before and after house

● This illustration shows the dramatic improvement possible by using insulation. The untreated house on the left has a loss of 100 per cent; the largest loss is through the walls (35 per cent) and the roof (25 per cent). A further 30 per cent is divided between draughts and the ground, with a final 10 per cent through the windows. These figures are slashed by loft insulation, which cuts loss in that area to a meagre 8 per cent, cavity wall insulation which gives a figure of 12 per cent. A good carpet and underlay means that the figure escaping into the ground drops to 9 per cent. Draughtproofing cuts the original 15 per cent to 5 per cent and finally, fitting double glazing cuts losses to 5 per cent. Based on these Department of the Environment figures, there is a saving of around 57 per cent on energy consumption.



United Kingdom homes the heat loss picture comes out now as nearly a fifth in each case being accounted for by draughts, walls and windows with roofs accounting for less than 10 per cent and floors around 5 per cent.

The group's analysis also takes account of heat losses through draughting up flues and chimneys - rather more than a fifth of all losses - and hot water that goes down the drain (about a tenth, pointing to the use of economy programmed domestic

appliances among washing machines and dishwashers as well as the use of showers rather than taking a bath).

The group admits that extensive insulation is an investment. It could take a number of years for fuel savings to offset the original cost but even if a house is sold before that happens it seems likely that the insulation measures taken will have added value to the house.

Draughtproofing is the first priority nominated by the research group at the Open University. According to the Draught Proofing Advisory Association it offers the shortest payback period of any form of energy conservation, usually within the first winter heating period.

Allied to good draughtproofing some of the effects of double glazing can be achieved at night by the use of heavy curtains which fit snugly.

Precisely fitted blinds are another alternative. So are shutters now on the market, mostly for fitting internally.

There are two warnings about diligent draughtproofing. One concerns condensation, always a problem in the British climate. Draughtproofed kitchens and bathrooms could be dealt with by keeping windows open. Or trickle ventilation could be installed, either as part of a new window frame or an aperture in the window glass with a "windmill" telltale for air flow.

The more serious warning concerns ensuring an air supply from outside a building to fires

and boilers whether fired by oil, gas or solid fuel. It is best to supply air to the boiler as directly as possible so as to avoid long cross draughts. Beware of using an extractor fan in a well-sealed room with a heater through a flue or chimney because it is possible to draw back exhaust gases into the room unless there is a separate air supply to the heater.

Appliances with balanced flues - usually there is a terminal on an outside wall - avoid this problem because a fresh air supply as well as spent gases pass through the same outside terminal.

Suspended timber floors are a source of draughts. Air circulates below floor level to stop rot but ill-fitting floorboards can let the draughts through. Underlay and fitted carpets are not wholly the answer; proofing by filling the interstices or overlaying with hardboard is recommended.

Insulation panels can also be slung beneath floorboards supported by netting.

Solid floors are best insulated when laid off by incorporating an insulation barrier beneath the whole floor or, since the heat loss is mainly at the edges, by insulating the sides of the interior walls below floor level.

Anybody without loft insulation can apply to the local authority for a grant towards the cost, including that of a contractor. Regulations on this vary from time to time. But existing loft insulation often needs topping up: 100 millimetres or 4 inches is now

INSULATION: costs and savings for a three-bedroomed, centrally heated semi

	Cost	Annual Savings				
		Gas	Electricity	Full Rate Electricity	Solid Fuel	Oil
100mm loft insulation DIY	100	35	65	100	40	60
150mm loose fill	250	37	70	105	45	65
Hot water cylinder jacket	6	15	18	40	15	23
Draught proofing	30	15	25	40	15	25
Cavity wall insulation	250	50	80	125	55	80
UF foam	400	50	80	125	55	80
Mineral wool	325	50	80	125	55	80
Polystyrene Beads	300	25	45	70	25	40
DIY double glazing	1500	25	45	70	25	40
Contractor-installed double glazing						

Source: Energy Efficiency Office

regarded as the minimum.

Good loft insulation can achieve savings of as much as 17 per cent of the annual fuel bill, according to the association. The Government grant for homes with no loft insulation can be £69 or two thirds the cost of materials and workmanship - whichever is the smaller - and pensioners can often get more than that. There are plans for grants for topping up existing insulation of 25 mm or less.

Those tackling loft insulation on DIY basis should remember that a colder roof space means a threat of freezing to water tanks and pipes there. Do not insulate beneath water tanks which, together with pipes, should be fully protected. Builders' merchants often have lagging kits for the various sizes of tanks. Most roofs are ventilated at the eaves so care must be taken not to block off such air routes with insulation materials.

Some 90 per cent of hot water tanks are already jacketed in Britain according to the Department of Energy but often the jackets are thin by today's standards. If the jacket is less than 80 mm thick it would be worth adding another.

The argument for wall insulation and double glazing of windows is at its simplest stated in the Department of Energy's assessments of U-values for building components. U-value is a measurement of heat loss: the highest the U-value the more heat is disappearing out of the home.

A 1920s solid wall has a U-value of 2.1, a 1930s cavity wall a value of 1.5 and a 1970s cavity wall a value of 1.0. Today U-values of 0.6 are called for in building regulations. If the 1930s wall has its cavity filled with insulation its U-value will come down to at least 0.5. The 1970s wall can be got down to 0.42 with insulation of the cavity.

A single-glazed metal window has a U-value of 5.6 if uncurtained and if there are wood frames the value improves a little to 4.3. Heavy curtaining brings the metal window value down to 3.5 and that of the wooden window to 3.2. But curtained double glazed windows can achieve U-values of as little as 2.1.

There are obviously savings to be made. Cavity wall insulation frequently saves around a quarter of the annual fuel bill, according to the National Cavity Insulation Association. There are still some nine million homes inadequately insulated at the walls, the association estimates.

Wall insulation could pay for itself in four years, the association claims. Clearly that depends on how far individual families, having insulated the homes, take some of the savings in the form of higher heating levels than they enjoyed before.

What wall and window insulation improvements do achieve is far better overall heat distribution: windows are no longer draughty cold spots and an exposed wall ceases to be a radiator of chilliness.

There are three main insulating materials used for filling existing cavity walls. Cheapest and most popular is urea-formaldehyde foam. According to the Open University research group it has limitations in areas exposed to exceptionally severe weather conditions, particularly heavy driving rain, such as the west of Scotland, Cumbria and West Wales.

Mineral fibre, usually the most expensive to install, can be used even in the most severe conditions, is expanded polystyrene either in the form of resin-coated beads or irregularly shaped granules; in either system the poly will not run out of a gap made in a wall.

Buildings with solid walls can be insulated. One way is to clad the exterior with insulated

panels over which a new exterior finish to the building is applied. Adding insulation cladding can produce heat savings of more than 70 per cent, it is claimed by the External Wall Insulation Association.

What double glazing is about is creating insulation by sandwiching a layer of still air. Even flexible plastic sheets held by adhesive tape will achieve the effect although such an installation has obvious disadvantages for window opening, especially in an emergency, as well as a short life.

If existing windows and frames are sound secondary glazing in a frame added to the existing single glaze frame can

## Advice, and where to get it

Further help and advice on how to save energy in the home may be obtained by contacting:

● Home Heating Enquiry Line: Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association, 34 Palace Court, London W2 4JG. Tel: 01-299 5543.

● Building Centres in Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Nottingham and Southampton (for information on controls, appliances and suppliers).

● Paraffin Heating Advisory Council, 121 Gloucester Place, London W1H 3PJ. Tel: 01-935 8164.

● Loft Insulation ● Eurisol UK (Association of British Manufacturers of Mineral Insulating Fibres), St Paul's House, Edison Road, Bromley Kent BR2 0EP. Tel: 01-466 6719.

● National Association of Loft Insulation Contractors, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AQ. Tel: 01-637 7481.

● Hot-water cylinder jackets ● Insulating Jacket Manufacturers' Federation, Little Burton West, Derby Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs DE14 1PT. Tel: 0283 63815.

● Cavity wall insulation ● Agreement Board, P.O. Box 195, Bucknalls Land, Garston, Watford WD2 7NG. Tel: 09273 70844.

● National Cavity Insulation Association, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AQ. Tel: 01-637 7481.

● Structural Insulation Association, 24 Ormond Road, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6TH. Tel: 01-948 4153.

● External Wall Insulation Association, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AQ. Tel: 01-637 7481.

● Heating and Energy Saving Centre, The Building Centre, 25 Store Street, London WC1E 7BT. Tel: 01-637 1022.

● Double Glazing ● Glass and Glazing Federation, 6 Mount Row, London W1Y 6DY. Tel: 01-629 8334.

● Draughtstripping ● Draughtproofing Advisory Assoc. Ltd, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AQ. Tel: 01-637 7481.

be a more permanent answer. Opening of windows is catered for.

More commonly, especially where existing frames are running into rot problems, sealed double glazing units are supplied with frames that replace an entire window. Some frames are in plastic and others a combination of aluminium and hardwood. Sealed units also eliminate condensation between the glazing layers. The latest units have cat's paws that bounce back room heat while allowing in warming rays from the sun.

Derek Harris



# Your management isn't short of energy. But is your energy short of management?

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Until recently, most industrial liquid heating was carried out using steam supplied through transmission systems, a method which involves large energy losses.

A more effective use of the prime fuel is now possible using a high-intensity gas-fired immersion tube heating system developed at the Midlands Research Station of British Gas. A profitable application of this system is currently in use at a factory in Oldbury, West Midlands.

The wide range of steel tubes produced there are passed through heated tanks containing a variety of aqueous solutions during manufacture. Until recently all the tanks were heated by steam - but a programme is now under way to convert them to direct gas heating.

The first tank was converted as a pilot scheme for the rest of the site. Prior to conversion, the cost of steam for this tank was £179 per week. An immersion tube heating system was purchased from one of the licensees appointed by British Gas, and this was installed under the supervision of West Midlands Gas.

The performance was monitored by Midlands Research Station personnel, and an efficiency of over 80% was recorded with a running cost of £72 per week. This represents a saving of 60% which will recover the cost of the system in about six months. Conversion of a further 12 tanks is now in train and the ultimate savings are estimated at more than £65,000 per year.

## How British Industry is recovering from the flue.

Some high-temperature heating systems - such as batch-operated forging furnaces - can waste over 70% of their heat input as a result of heat loss by the discharge of flue gases.

The latest design of recuperative burner, developed by the Midlands Research Station of British Gas, recovers a significant proportion of this waste heat by using the flue gases to preheat the incoming combustion air in an integral heat exchanger.

A Darlaston factory is currently using such a system to save significant amounts of energy and money.

The annual fuel bill on one of the forging furnaces alone has been reduced by £5,000.

Two recuperative burners were installed for a field trial, the design being the result of a development programme to improve performance, reduce costs and simplify maintenance.

Detailed records of fuel consumption and production rates have been kept for the recuperative burner fired furnace and other similar units without heat recovery. Comparisons show that the furnace with recuperative burners uses some 46% less fuel.

The 12 month field trial is now complete, the system has proved reliable and the company involved are now in consultation to convert more furnaces. The cost of converting each furnace is around £6,000, which gives a payback period of just over a year on five-day single shift working. With an improved level of furnace utilisation, this payback period could be even shorter.

## Profit from our experience

If these high-efficiency developments - or perhaps even more important, the "Energy for Profit" philosophy behind them - interests you, you owe it to yourself - and your shareholders - to find out more.

For details write to the gas people - British Gas, Technical Consultancy Service, 326 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PT.



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SAVING ENERGY

# Hard times for a Scrooge

Adequate office heating is now a common comfort

"Scrooge had a very small fire," Dickens wrote at the beginning of *A Christmas Carol*. "But the clerk's fire was so very much smaller that it looked like one coal. But he couldn't replenish it for Scrooge kept the coalbox in his own room."

That was energy-saving with a vengeance, but Scrooge would not get away with it today. Bob Cratchit would walk out of the office with full union support, and officials would keep him out until his miserly employer opened the coalbox.

Dickens later gives modern readers an unintentional reminder that in Victorian times conditions in the public sector were no better than on private premises. Two Christmas Eve visitors asked Scrooge for alms for the poor. "Many thousands are in want of common necessities. Hundreds of thousands are in want of common necessities, sir." "Are there no prisons?" asked Scrooge.

Conditions are very different today. Adequate heating is a common comfort and the public sector now leads in the provision and saving of energy. One reason for that is the immense diversity of the private sector, ranging from giant old houses with roaring fires and clanking radiators to full energy-efficient modern office blocks.

Some householders still have to crouch over spluttering gas fires while winter winds sigh through their worn and uninsulated window frames. Some employers of non-union labour place the comfort of the workforce low on their list of priorities. But the public sector is highly unionized and highly cost-conscious. It therefore combines steady demand for heating in cold weather with a determination to keep costs down.

Hugh Morris, an architect in private practice, said: "My guess would be that probably in the public services there is probably more knowledge, skill and care than anywhere else. Anyone with a large stock of buildings who does not look at the potential of energy-saving is probably economically stupid." Mr Morris is chairman of the energy group of the Royal Institute of British Architects, which has identified widespread resistance in the private housing sector to the use of maintenance programmes for buildings and fittings like heating equipment. "There is a lot that can be



done with no investment, but with just a little know-how," Mr Morris went on. "I think that the solid knowledge and incentive to keep costs down which councilors have imposed on their officers have been sharp enough to get things done."

## 500,000 council houses sold

The rate of council house building has been cut drastically in the 1980s after the peak in the previous decade when local councils and new town authorities were building more homes than private builders. But more than 500,000 council houses have been sold out of the public sector since Mrs Margaret Thatcher had her first general election victory in 1979. The effect of giving tenants

the right to buy their homes and of running down the building programme of local authorities has been to leave them with an ageing housing stock. Councils which have stopped building new homes face massive renovation bills on existing ones. Sash windows are being replaced with double-glazed units and fireplaces are being blocked up while central heating is installed.

But such remedial action still leaves a backlog from the extensive building of the 1950s and 1960s. A quick look at one of the vast housing estates of the period soon shows that there is still much more scope for energy-saving in council housing. The Local Authorities Management Services and Computer Committee, now known as Lamsac, has estimated that councils' energy consumption can be cut by £100m a year

at 1981 prices, or about a tenth of their total spending on energy.

Lamsac is now preparing energy management programmes which will concentrate on the use of energy in buildings and on ensuring a smooth exchange of information across the complex warren of departments and authorities in local government. But local authorities make up only a fraction of energy consumption in public buildings. Although councils heat their town halls, tenants can often choose how to heat the homes that they rent from councils.

The overall saving has been greatest in government buildings where the switches are often controlled not by the occupants, but by the Property Services Agency.

The agency manages more than 12 million hectares of building space in what it calls its "civil estate." That includes ministries, telephone exchanges, museums and many famous historic buildings like Hampton Court. The "defence estate" includes more than 250,000 hectares including barracks and bunkers. The agency sells fuel costing more than £50m a year.

It is now in the middle of a campaign to cut energy costs by 14 per cent in the "civil estate" in the three years to April 1985. The agency is proud of its achievement so far and points to savings in the "civil estate" of 42 per cent in the 10 years to 1982 and 28 per cent in the "defence estate."

The agency works to reach the standards of temperature agreed with the Treasury and the civil service unions. Some older office blocks have much more lighting than is provided for in national standards and much less draught-proofing than would be placed in a new building.

One frequent innovation in recent years has been that of control systems for lighting and heating to avoid the squandering of energy in empty buildings. The agency believes that more advanced computer-based systems sensitive to outside temperature and variations in use of buildings can bring further savings. "There is now a new generation of control systems coming in which we will be able to apply to the whole estate," a spokesman said.

Hugh Clayton

# Money is there for the asking

More than ten years after the first oil price shock, British industry has still not fully learnt the importance of using energy efficiently. That was the surprising and disquieting conclusion of a study which was carried out for the Government 18 months ago by Armitage Norton, a firm of consultants.

Their report said: "We have concluded that the primary barrier to a greater level of investment by industry in energy conservation measures is not technical, nor financial, but management's incomplete perceptions of the significance of energy matters, and the benefits available from appropriate investment."

This finding has been echoed by numerous other bodies, including select committees. In addition there is such a bewildering range of firms, trade associations and consul-

wide range of measures - not all of them expensive by any means - which can help is something that has been given a high priority by the Government.

One difficulty in spreading the energy conservation message is that few companies who have made savings in their energy bill are happy to pass on details of their successes to others who may be their competitors.

In addition there is such a bewildering range of firms, trade associations and consul-

ancies offering advice on the subject that managers do not know where to turn for reliable and independent advice.

The newly created Energy Efficiency Office at the Department of Energy in Millbank, London, puts out a good deal of publicity and information material, and is a useful starting point for firms interested in exploring energy conservation. In addition it runs two schemes which offer potential financial support.

One is an energy survey scheme, under which the Government agrees to pay up to half the cost (maximum £250) for a firm's plant or premises to be surveyed by specialist consultants.

The second is a demonstration project scheme, under which the Government will partially fund companies which can show they are using either new energy saving technology or making new applications of existing technology. More than 200 projects have been approved under this scheme, but qualifying for it is not that easy.

The Department of Trade and Industry also runs a scheme to help large firms convert oil fired boilers to coal, and also offers to pay up to £10,000 towards the cost of consultancy work on heat recovery projects in factories whose annual energy bill comes to more than £100,000 a year.

## Advice for the asking, without paying the bill

There are a number of consultancy firms which offer advice on energy management. These range considerably in size and scope. The best known are firms such as PA Management Consultants, FEC Consultants and the National Fuel Efficiency Service, but directories prepared by the Department of Energy list more than 160 firms operating in this field.

In addition a number of firms have set themselves up to offer what they call a complete energy management service, with the boast that they will take companies' energy worries completely off their hands. One such company is Welsmere, an offshoot of Debenhams, which not only recommends and installs energy efficiency equipment but offers even to pay the bills of its client, recouping its fee out of the savings made.

A good illustration of a successful energy conservation programme is the experience of

Guard Bridge Paper Company, a paper manufacturing mill based at St Andrews in Scotland. Since it first began to take a serious interest in energy conservation just under four years ago, it has succeeded in cutting its energy usage per tonne of paper produced by approximately 28 per cent.

In the process it has also picked up a national award for its energy monitoring and targeting system. According to William MacLeod, Paper Guard's chief engineer, the company began to look at its energy costs seriously in 1980. Paper manufacturing is an unusually energy intensive industry, with fuel accounting for an average of 40 per cent of total running costs.

"It was surprising how quickly we found how many saving could be made," Mr MacLeod recalls. The firm started with simple steps such as lagging pipes and installing heat retaining doors, before moving on to more sophisticated steps such as installing monitoring equipment to help regulate its electricity loading.

The firm's experience confirms that significant savings can be made in a company's energy bills simply by isolating and monitoring its energy usage correctly. Too often management believes that energy costs are simply a fixed cost that they cannot do anything about, says Dr Elliott Finer, director of the industry and commerce section in the Government's Energy Efficiency Office.

The Department of Energy's survey scheme regularly throws up examples of important savings that can be identified as the result of a simple day-long survey by a firm of consultants. For example, says Dr Finer, a plastic extrusion and moulding firm in Yorkshire was told that by spending £26,000 on energy saving measures, it could cut its energy bill by £39,000 - a payback period of eight months.

At an even more homely level, a Lancashire fishmonger and greengrocer found he could save £395 a year on his energy bills by spending £275 on simple improvements to his shop such as putting lids on his freezer chests and adjusting the defrosting of his freezers so as to take advantage of off-peak power rates.

Another company that has made a big drive to cut its energy costs is Barclays Bank. Keith Thomas, the group's energy manager, was appointed in 1980 to oversee an energy saving campaign in the bank's national network of more than 2,500 branches.

Since then it has carried out surveys of the energy used by more than 2,000 branches, identifying savings and - a crucial point - setting targets which individual branches should be able to meet, allowing for such variables as local weather conditions. The bank claims to have made savings of £1.3m since the programme began.

Jonathan Davis

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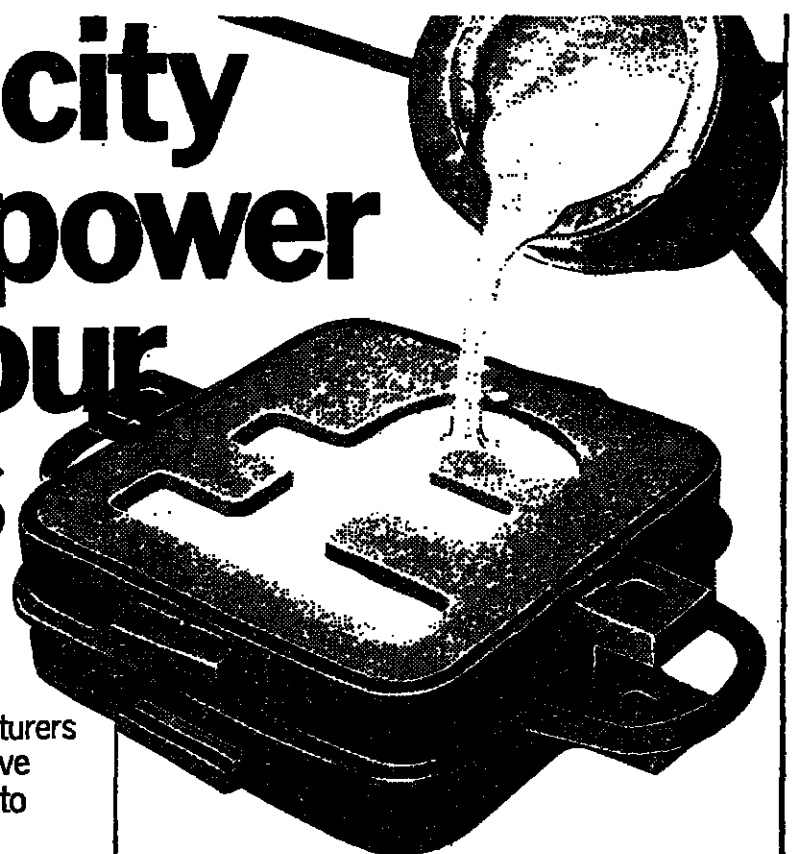
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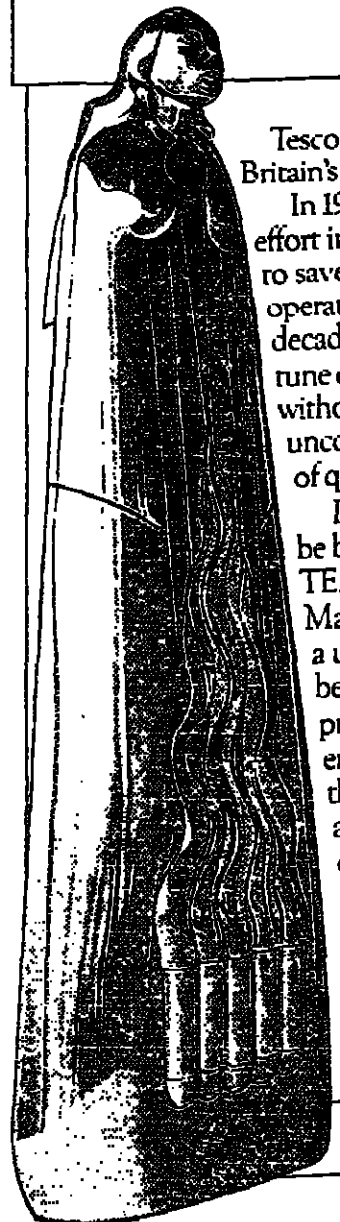
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# THE ARTS

## New records Rich psychological decor

**Written:** The Turn of the Screw Soloists, members of Royal Opera House Orchestra / Davis, Philips 410 426-1 (two records)  
**Mozart:** Michael Hayden Duo for violin and viola Lubotsky / Lina, Philips 6514 101  
**Mozart:** Violin Sonatas K 377, 403, 526 Berman / Lubotsky, Philips 6514 244  
**Brahms:** Beethoven: Clarinet trio Meyer / Schiff / Buchbinder, EMI ASD 1487841

As was the case with *Peter Grimes* and the *War Requiem*, a second recording of *The Turn of the Screw* has provided the opportunity for a clearer look at one of Britten's greatest achievements, and a sharper thrust in its dramatic development. Of course, the composer's own version will always command interest as a document of authority and an experience, but in nearly 30 years the work and the world have changed. It was time for *The Turn of the Screw* to enter the revealing light of modern recording techniques, which are brought to bear most persuasively here. It was time, also, to take the temperature of an opera that has become ever richer with each new production.

Sir Colin Davis finds it white hot. This recording is the by-product of a film shown on Channel 4 last autumn, but the treatment of the score provides all the physical and psychological decor anybody could need. The work really sounds like a ghost story; perhaps it should be issued with a warning to those

of a nervous disposition. But the effects of disturbing strangeness, incongruity and double meaning are not applied gratuitously; rather they emerge from a full realization of the potential in every musical line.

Sir Colin engineers a complex and dark labyrinth in which his cast must lose and find themselves. They take full advantage. In contrast with the malevolent and very beautiful instrumental sounds, Helen Donath as the Governess offers a fine human thread of warmth and worry, with a soft loveliness of tone unusual but not at all inappropriate in this role; the impression is often of a marvellous musical whisper in the face of great danger.

Robert Tear's Quint is full of bravado, with the seductive music evoking an almost physical taste of sweet and sour. Philip Langridge seizes attention at once with his reading of the Prologue, done with a slightly mad confidence. There are also excellent supporting performances from Ava June as Mrs. Grose, to match this Governess's musicality, and from Heather Harper as a trenchant Miss Jessel.

Among other new records of chamber music, since this is what *The Turn of the Screw* really is, two Mozart discs featuring Mark Lubotsky can be recommended. In the two duos for violin and viola he is teamed by Nabuko Imai, together they produce firmly based journeys through works of wide-ranging musical

conversation. The inclusion of a duo by Michael Hayden is fascinating. Apparently Mozart wrote his two pieces in order to help out the older man, who was having difficulty in completing a commission for a set; but it is impossible to believe that any patron would not have noticed the vast gulf between Mozart's close working of the two instruments and Michael Hayden's use of the viola merely to support empty violin filigree.

The record of violin sonatas has Mr Lubotsky joined by his fellow Russian emigré Boris Berman. The latter is rightly given prime billing, since these are sonatas for piano with an attendant violin rather than the other way about. Mr Berman has all the clarity of texture and pearly tone of conventional Mozart playing, and, if his performances seem more immaculate than imaginative, at least they provide a nice framework for Mr Lubotsky's silvery delicacy.

Such concord is lacking in Sabine Meyer's debut record. It has been Miss Meyer's misfortune to receive more attention as the centre of a dispute between Herbert von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic than as a musician, but I doubt that this recording will help shift the emphasis. The Beethoven is an apt vehicle for her pressing, incisive tone, and she also responds imaginatively to the Brahms, but the trio as a whole are ebulliently pulling in too many different directions at once.

Paul Griffiths



Emilia Vášaryová as Miss Jessel in the Channel 4 film with which the new *Turn of the Screw* is associated; the voice is that of Heather Harper, in trenchant form

## Further strides in the rediscovery of baroque masters

**Handel:** Water Music The English Concert/Pinnock. Deutsche Grammophon Archiv 410-525-1, cassette 410 525-4, compact disc 410 525-2  
**Zelenka:** Lamentations Jeremiah Prophetiae Jacobs, de Mey, Widmer, Schola Cantorum Basiliensis/Jacobs. German Harmonia Mundi 1C 165-99 968/9  
**Zelenka:** Sonatas for two oboes, bassoon and continuo Fish Market, Ebbinge, Bond, van der Meer, Kohnen. Accent (from Harmonia Mundi) ACC 8226

At a first hearing, Trevor Pinnock's new original-instrument recording of Handel's *Water Music* from The English Concert disarms criticism. It is an overwhelmingly lively, spirited and accomplished performance, and even if the orchestral textures are as fictional as those of Hamilton Harty's arrangement one still has to praise it as a brilliant realization of Handel's intentions.

What Pinnock brings to this music is a sense of direction, of rhythmic impetus, which is all too often absent from other sewing-machine accounts. The jog-trot metres into which his band

has sometimes fallen in the past are here replaced by an incisive, held-back, clearly articulated treatment of the score which is animated by dance rhythms yet punctuated by light and air. The playing of the period instruments is remarkable, and - apart from a few effective growls from the horns - there is nothing which could displease the fiercest critic of intonation and tuning.

How time flies: it is already five years since the Academy of Ancient Music's account of this piece was being hailed as a new stage of maturity in period-instrument playing. But now Hogwood's strings sound rather thin, where Pinnock's are sumptuous; the wind rather acid, where Pinnock's is richly colourful. (Perhaps the new Deutsche Grammophon recording accounts for some of the splendid sheen on Pinnock's sound; certainly some of the players must be the same on both records.)

But, on interpretation, the comparison does not work entirely in Pinnock's favour. His rendering is more exuberant and exciting, but it is also more

conventional. Hogwood's fast, sprightly account of the famous air took a while to get used to, but now I find it absolutely right. Pinnock's seems sanctimonious. Here, as in the Minuets, Hogwood's thinner sound allows inner parts (and eerie horn harmonies) to emerge far more clearly, and one begins to be a little discontented by the ample, even sound of Pinnock's band.

A major rediscovery of the last decade or so has been the music of Jan Dismas Zelenka, the Dresden contemporary of Bach. There was an old Supraphon disc of some of his *Lamentations for Holy Week* made by Ars Rediviva; now the excellent Schola Cantorum Basiliensis "Documenta" series has come up with a complete set of these remarkable works, directed by René Jacobs.

We are most familiar with choral Lamentations, by Victoria and others, but these are solo motets with instruments, using highly developed contrapuntal fantasies for the Hebrew letters which begin each section, and a combination of recitative and air for the scriptural texts. From the marvel-

lously intense, strongly argued fugues one can see why Bach admired Zelenka, so it is a great pity that this new recording gives a predominantly cool, undramatic impression of some very powerful music.

Jacobs sings best, especially in the long final "Lamentation for Holy Saturday", which uses that neglected instrument, the chalumeau (a reedy sound which blends perfectly with Jacobs's alto). But Guy de Mey is a rather feeble tenor, light but without much sense of line, and Kurt Widmer a boring bass. I remember Ars Rediviva pushing on the fugues, and eliding recitative and aria: here tension is dissipated in the pauses. Still, superb music: a necessary addition for every baroque collector.

Meanwhile, two of Zelenka's superbly inventive trio sonatas (Holliger's revival of which marked the rising of Zelenka's star) have been re-recorded on period instruments, on the Belgian Accent label. The oboe and bassoon playing is superlatively lively and rich.

Nicholas Kenyon

## Stirring defence

**Verdi:** *Alzira* Cotrubas/Araiza/Bruson, Munich Radio Orchestra/Gardelli. Orfeo S 057832h (two records)  
**Donizetti:** *Il campanello* Balisa/Romero/Dara, Vienna Symphony/Bertini. CBS Masterworks D 38450  
**Gruberova:** Art of the Coloratura Orfeo S 072831  
**Verdi:** *Nabucco* Dimitrova/Domingo/Cappuccelli DG 410 512-2

The new year has hardly shimmered in the obvious as far as opera is concerned. One or two music academies, although few opera houses, have recognized the mileage to be drawn from Donizetti's *L'aria* in one act, *Il campanello*, but it is not easy to track down a performance of Verdi's eighth opera, *Alzira*. Opprobrium has been heaped upon it by many, including the composer himself, whose phrase "Quella è proprio brutta!" has been much quoted. (Orfeo's booklet translates this somewhat unidirectionally as "It is actually bad".) But is *Alzira* actually bad? Certainly not in the performance, a recording studio first, released through the enterprising Harmonia Mundi.

Verdi scholars have tended to discuss *Alzira* in the light of what was to follow and to see in it the genesis of other works, notably *Trovatore*. Verdi was indeed to use for that opera the librettist who provided the improbable and coarse-grained text of *Alzira*, Salvatore Cammarano.

Reduced to their basics, the plots of both works are similar: an unhappy lady is tugged between the rival loves of a tenor, representing the people, and a baritone who is a member of the ruling forces. The principal differences are that *Alzira* is located not in Spain but Peru - a setting it bizarrely shares with Offenbach's *La Perichole* - and the evil baritone makes a deathbed repentance in which he allows *Alzira*, the lady in question, and the tenor to go off and lead a happy life.

This final scene offers a fine chance to Renato Bruson in the present recording, which he seizes with full throat as a climax to a most impressive performance. He and Ileana Cotrubas, in the title role, prove that *Alzira* needs little scholastic condensation, at least on disc, and is perfectly capable of standing up for itself. The Prologue is a shade dull and Francisco Araiza too light as Zamoro, rival for *Alzira*'s hand and leader of the Incas ("Amerikani", as Cammarano calls them), but the opera proper is packed full of stirring melody. Verdi may have followed the conventions of the time, but his thumbprint is instantly recogni-

zable, especially in the finales of both acts. Lamberto Gardelli, a sturdy champion of early Verdi, is the excellent conductor, and the Munich Orchestra all sound as though they were brought up on the other side of the Alps.

Donizetti's *Il campanello* (the title refers to the nightbell a Neapolitan apothecary is required to answer in case of emergency) is a boulevard farce in one act. The apothecary in question, Don Annibale Pistacchio (lots of jokes about nuts), is constantly interrupted by his wedding night by Enrico, the unsuccessful suitor for the hand of the young bride Serafina. There are juicy parts for two bass-baritone buffos (one of several echoes of *Don Pasquale* to come), and possibly the best patter duet Donizetti wrote, as Enrico arrives to demand a remedy containing among a hundred other things "Dulcamara" (bittersweet) and "Rob antisialitico" (kyphosis cure). Prophetic words these, of *L'elisir d'amore* and the disease from which Donizetti was to die.

Enzo Dara (the apothecary) and Angelo Romero (the spurned suitor) spurt out both words and notes like pips from a lemon. Agnes Balisa has plenty of spirit, but few ugly notes, as the object of their rivalry. I would have preferred the Vienna Symphony, under Gary Bertini, a little farther forward. But this is a most engaging set.

Harmonia Mundi have brought in a record of Edita Gruberova, heard all too infrequently in this country, taking on the kind of coloratura repertory once tackled by Maria Ivogün, Wilma Lipp and, moving a little closer home, Gwen Caley. The soprano version of Strauss's *Frühlingsstimmen* or Glière's *Vocalise* for Coloratura is not a diet I can take in lengthy spells. But Mme Gruberova is nothing if not game and the tumblers on the slippery ice of such music are few. The Stuttgart Radio Orchestra under Kurt Eichhorn is understandably unobtrusive.

Gheza Dimitrova, one of the great successes of last year, is as neglected in Britain as Gruberova (Covent Garden, please note). The power of her voice comes over magnificently in the compact disc of *Nabucco* just arriving in the shops. CD also displays the energy and passion of Sinopoli's conducting even more effectively than the conventional black disc. Those with a taste for the curious may note that Ronconi, the first *Nabucco*, also created the role of Enrico in *Il campanello*.

John Higgins

## Concert LPO/Tennstedt Festival Hall

Klaus Tennstedt is back for his second batch of concerts with the London Philharmonic Orchestra since becoming their chief conductor last autumn. Those first concerts were received with disappointment bordering on alarm in some quarters, not least on this page, and the same team's recent recording of Mahler's Sixth Symphony has also caused controversy with its barely controlled Walpurgisnacht of a finale. On Monday, however, Mr Tennstedt was reining his daemon more securely.

Of course, that could be just because the works were all of the solid, and chosen from the high citadel of Mr Tennstedt's Germanic musical world: the *Magic Flute* overture, Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto and Brahms's Fourth Symphony. Equally important, perhaps, was the choice of soloists, for Annerose Schmidt, brought over from Mr Tennstedt's erstwhile home of East Germany, was quite his equal in implacable force while providing very little competition in terms of musical interest. The result was very much a conductor's concerto, especially in the slow movement, where broad hymns spaced out in the piano were surrounded by a warm, rich tissue of purposefully moulded phrases, with even the tiniest three-note snippets made to seem crucial.

Mr Tennstedt's manner of gaining the utmost from a theme yielded still more in the expressive melody of Brahms's andante, where it almost seemed that the score lied in insisting that all this steadfast striving was being said to so few notes. Yet the goal of Mr Tennstedt's passion was to execute the more boldly Brahmsian design.

The restlessness of the first movement was made to mount as it should steadily to the end, producing such tension that someone in the audience was moved, and not inappropriately, to start applauding even as Mr Tennstedt approached the end of his weighty task.

Each subsequent movement had the same thrust towards a climax near or at its end, and the same intensively argued polyphony. Mr Tennstedt is not a friend of harmony: early in the Beethoven he had the bass already pronouncing its own shape, but it was the Brahms symphony that gained most from his powering of romantic emotion with the energetic lines of the baroque.

Paul Griffiths

## Television London revelations

What is, apparently, the last episode of *Chronicle* (BBC 2) in its present format reverted to what seems to be the characteristic theme of an archaeological dig - in this case *On the waterfront*, at the site of the old Billingsgate Fish Market beneath which lay evidence of London from the period of the Roman occupation. Operations of this kind still evoke memories of Englishmen like Sir Arthur Evans directing nations from a tent and delving ancient curses, and yet one of the virtues of *Chronicle* has been its account of developments in archaeological research. In this case, with a computer system and with talk of "secondary base plates" or "matrices", it became clear that the business of deciphering information has become at least as elaborate, and certainly as complicated, as the act of recovering it.

And gradually the old city was revealed - the scorch-marks of stones touched by the Great Fire, the skeletons of the pits, the old lanes, the artefacts of which the features are only slowly to be recognized. For those who do not live entirely in the present, there is no more intriguing activity than this systematic revelation of the past - and with it the understanding that we ourselves are perched upon that past until our buildings and objects become part of the evidence which another civilization will uncover.

But of course the claims of the present exert their own

force, and the Billingsgate excavation was beset by pressures from the developers who wished to build an office block upon the site - as a result, the archaeologists were required to work too hastily, and some of the evidence was destroyed. *Chronicle* filmed an intriguing discussion between the researchers and the developers' representative, who explained in a somewhat aggrieved fashion that a great deal of money could be lost by delay. It is a nice question where the balance lies in such matters. The programme itself was perhaps too conventional in its approach, but the inherent interest of the subject exerted its own fascination.

David Cook's *If Only* (BBC 2) concerned the drowning of a teenage boy, and the apparently paralyzing effect his death had upon his closest friend. He was suffering from a "severe case of grief", and the mourning for his dead was such that those around him seemed to suspect homosexuality when, in fact he was moved essentially by guilt. The play was originally shown as a programme for schools - which displays, if nothing else, a willingness to confront a young audience with subjects outside the normal curriculum. As a study in adolescent grief it was certainly convincing, although its length was such that this meditation upon death, and its effects upon the living, was perhaps too laconic.

Peter Ackroyd

## Theatre Oedipus the King/ The Business Man

Victoria,  
Stoke-on-Trent

In two years' time, if the gods are favourable - a quarter of the £3m has still to be raised - the Vic at Stoke will finally move to a purpose-built dream house from the converted cinema where its "temporary stay" has lasted over 20 years. The director, Peter Cheeseman, having lost site after site through "municipal indecision", secured a "magic garden" up the road at Stoneyfields, originally the grounds of a mansion.

Conservation experts are replanting hedgerows, surrounding the theatre with an urban nature reserve. The local architects, Hollins Jones Oldacre, have been refining designs ever since 1962, with new theatres from Scarborough to the South Bank demonstrating ideas in practice. With in-the-round staging the very heart of the Vic's style, the new house will cluster the audience around a square with rounded corners (roughly television-screen shape), giving a director focal points within a circle. Britain's last new theatre for the foreseeable future is determined to rise to the occasion.

Alongside original work like the famous documentaries, Mr Cheeseman's policy has always included, in his words, great classics reinterpreted in the light of stylistic discoveries made thereby. The old theatre sees this winter through with

*Hamlet*, *Thark*, *Ali Baba* and this pairing of W. B. Yeats's translation of Sophocles with a perky revival of Plautus's farce *Nescitor*.

*Oedipus* takes a cast of six, all men, consumed by Claudia Meyer with a hint of Japanese: sash-gathered tunics, trousers tight at the ankles, bare feet. There is no scenery and no music: they carry staves which are thumped in rhythm, gathered into a perch to hoist the hero (the sonorous James Masters, tigerish in pride and anger) or seized by him and Creon as rival chiefs fighting for ascendancy. Though the martial cries and heavy unison breathing are a bit much, Mark Dornford-May's production is impressively economical and fluent.

With a swift rearrangement of robes, the members of the chorus double principal roles. Colin Harper's staff becomes blind Tiresias's stick; for Jocasta he needs only a red mantle and a softening of vocal timbre. When *Oedipus* realizes his guilt, the elders throw down their staves with slow, sickening thuds until the culprit drops numbly to his knees. No percussionist could have done better.

Yeats's prose dialogue plays well, though often simplification blots out Sophocles's grim humour. Only in the freely rendered choruses does the poet's voice soar: *Oedipus*'s crime is that he "entered through the door that had sent him waiting forth". Perhaps with this line in mind, the blinded king's stumbling exit into the world outside is accompanied by childlike sobs.



But where's the girl? - Graham Colclough (left) and James Masters in *The Business Man*

During the interval, *Force* assumes the stage with a statue of half a female nude (lower half of course) skittishly standing on one leg. Around it, various scandalous doings ensue. Perching on it, young Charinus (Simeon Andrews) disarmingly details his love-life: importing one of those irresistible Plautine courtesans, ostensibly as Mummy's au pair. Unfortunately Daddy (Graham Colclough) has seen her first and decides she will do him nicely.

In his Roman fashion, Plautus sometimes seems unsure of the difference between holding a situation and spinning

it out, but Patric Dickinson's affectionate translation spices up the jokes and adds a few. Mr Harper reappears as some formidable slaves including a tactless Scottish cook and a put-upon valet sleepchasing round the auditorium. Mr Masters goes meek and well-bred as the neighbour caught harbouring the girl when his wife comes home. But the biggest quick-change act is the stage's own. *Chastrophobic* in *Oedipus*, it now seems open, involving the spectators and perfect for comic asides, especially for two actors simultaneously. It makes the promise of Stoneyfields very real.

Anthony Masters

## London debuts Lost in the mist

The Dutch pianist Elizabeth Nijenhuis presented an attractive programme of Dohnanyi, Debussy, Chopin and Schumann, but with a technique that does not, as yet, seem capable of translating adequately the poetry she clearly feels in such music. Dohnanyi's E major Concerto Study, Op 28 No 5, was dominated by nerve-induced inaccuracies where it should have been supremely relaxed. Three of Debussy's *Préludes*, "La Cathédrale engloutie", "Bruyères" and "Feux d'artifice", were all relatively colourless, and the last in particular contained more than a reasonable amount of wrong notes.

Again, in Chopin's B minor Sonata, the deeper resonances of the work were lost in the mistiness of Miss Nijenhuis's tone, and once more the fingers stumbled too often. Only when she got to Schumann's *Davidstanz* did she begin to delve effectively beneath the surface, although a full house to the Barbican. Mr Del Mar's style, though expansive, has little in common with that of his father, Norman, except that he galvanizes his players with equal enthusiasm. His precise beat and buoyant speeds demanded, and got, a remarkably alert response from the orchestra, so that Dvořák's "New World" Symphony emerged brightly polished. Thus stripped of a measure of its sentimentality, it once more seemed a taut, wholly musical construction.

Stephen Pettitt

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## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Mr Volcker undermines Presidential optimism

Abuse continues to rain down on President Reagan's hopeful forecasts of a shrinking budget deficit. Yesterday the Congressional Budget Office said that on unchanged policies the federal deficit could rise as high as \$326 billion by 1989 - nearly three times the President's optimistic forecast.

On the same day came a thundering pronouncement the whole financial world had been waiting for, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr Paul Volcker had to pick his way through a political minefield. He presented his case to Congress as a plea to both sides to cut the budget deficit. Indirectly, his evidence amounted to a powerful attack on presidential optimism.

"It is already late. The stakes are large. Markets have a mind of their own - they have never waited on the convenience of kings or congressmen - or elections," Mr Volcker said.

Warning of the dangers of the "twin deficits" facing the US economy, he said that time was running out to correct budgetary problems which were complicating the central banks' ability to set monetary policy. The United States, "the largest, richest economy" was on the verge of becoming the world's largest debtor in a space of only three years.

Mr Volcker delivered his warning the day after transmitting to Congress the Federal Reserve Board's official monetary report which, according to his aides, he deliberately released a day early in order to devote his speech to the pressing need to reduce the deficits.

He told Congress that the success of the past year, when the US economy, had swung into recovery, masked the growing hazards of the rising structural budget deficits, and the external account deficit, which is expected to top \$100 billion this year.

"Both are at unprecedented levels and getting worse," he went on, and (the words the markets were waiting for) the deficits clouded the prospects of reducing "our still historically high levels of interest rates."

Mr Volcker had to steer a non-political course. But many of his statements inevitably contradicted those of Treasury Secretary Donald Regan. Mr Volcker said the US grew dependent to a morrisome degree last year on foreign capital to finance credit needs. Mr Regan recently denied such dependence. "We simply cannot have it both ways."

Mr Volcker noted that most forecasters now agreed that the US would have to borrow abroad this year more than two per cent of its gross national product to finance needs. A development, he added that "does not appear sustainable."

This reliance on foreign capital had placed the US in an "ominous position and the recorded net investment position built up gradually over the entire post-war period will, in the space of only three years by 1985 be reversed."

At the same time, Mr Volcker pointed out that the deficits were soaking up an inordinate amount of net new domestic savings. Last year alone, the cost of financing the deficits consumed three-fourths of available new savings.

If, as expected, the deficit absorbs 5 per cent or more of GNP as the economy grows, then there will not be enough savings left over to finance the investment

which is required to sustain a balanced recovery. Given these uncertainties and the continued fear of inflation, the central bank has set 1984 targets which are largely unchanged from the tightened monetary policy established last July but are consistent with growth of between 4 and 4.5 per cent.

Mr Volcker said that the Federal Reserve has maintained maximum flexibility to adapt to uncertainties and promise that its policies would be reviewed often, once a month or even less, in the coming difficult year. Plainly the Fed will have to take most of the strain while the politicians perform their electoral dance.

## Rising ADR stake in Dunlop

Morgan Guaranty yesterday announced that the proportion of Dunlop's shares held through American Depository Receipts (ADRs) had increased from 20.5 per cent to 21.3 per cent.

This bald statement from the New York bank fuelled all sorts of speculation about US interest in the troubled rubber group. So far as the company, or indeed Morgan Guaranty itself, can tell the shares are held by 6,000 or more individuals.

Morgan Guaranty is sceptical of claims that British institutions have built up stakes through ADRs to avoid stamp duty because it has received none of the inquiries it normally expects from institutional shareholders.

The US interest in Dunlop started last April, though it has been traded in ADRs since the 1930s, but appears to be based on illogical sentiment as much as by the interest taken by the Malaysians in the company. The build-up of a big stake in concert in order to bid is possible but unlikely, given that ADRs are as subject to disclosure requirements as the shares themselves.

## Banks shoulder debt burden

Although Western governments were prepared to step forward with temporary help for debtor-countries during the most alarming phase of the debt crisis, it is abundantly clear that commercial banks are going to have shoulder the continuing burden of channelling funds to the developing world.

Faced with this reality, the Institute of International Finance, whose managing director, M. Andre de Larosiere, has been in London this week attending the Overseas Bankers Club dinner, could have a useful role to play in the future. Although a few notable banks such as Deutsche Bank in Germany and Security Pacific in the United States have yet to join, 187 banks covering about four-fifths of total international lending to the developing world are already members.

The institute sees its function as threefold: providing timely information on external debts and economic statistics, covering eventually about 50 debtor-countries; serving as a forum for the banking community to discuss problems and issues concerning international lending; encouraging a dialogue among the participants in the lending process, from banks, to borrowers, to multilateral institutions.

# Fed's budget warning sends markets into tailspin

By Our Financial Staff

Stock markets around the world went into a spin yesterday, panicked by Monday's sharp falls in New York and London. By 3pm yesterday more than £2.750m had been wiped off the value of the top 1,000 British shares as the FT index plunged 15.8 points to 799.7.

That marked a two-day fall of 32.7 points which wiped £7.750m off the value of Britain's top companies, £3,000m yesterday. A plunge like this has not been seen for almost two-and-a-half years.

Yesterday's close saw the FT index still below the 800 level, which was breached in mid-January after which it went on to hit a record 840 on January 25. Prompting the slide was the previous day's 22-point plunge

of the Dow Jones Industrial Average to 1,174.31, the lowest since last August. Analysts said yesterday that Wall Street's psychology has changed to pessimism from euphoria since the average dropped below 1,200.

Behind the plunge was a confidence-shaking warning from Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, that the economic recovery was threatened unless the US budget deficit was tackled. This could involve interest rates remaining high to maintain tight policies.

This coincided with Wall Street analysts downgrading forecasts of corporate earnings for 1984. Leading to the weak markets in London and New York.

Prices opened lower on Wall

Street in active trading and The Dow Jones was down to 1,169.28 after lunch. The average, which accounts for about a quarter of the value of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange has fallen 112.3 points since January 6.

The total paper value of all New York Stock Exchange stocks fell \$23.25 billion on Monday.

Many investors will be waiting for results from the Treasury's three-day \$16.25 billion refunding programme which gets under way this session. Strong demand for the notes and bonds could keep interest rates down.

New York and London's falls started a chain reaction in stock markets around the globe. In Hongkong the Hang Seng Index plunged 48.72 points to 1085.40

as what was described as a healthy correction turned into panic selling in the afternoon. Adding to the jitters was a rumour, later proved to be unfounded, that Hongkong Land was poised for a rights issue.

In Tokyo, the Nikkei Dow Jones Index dropped 60.16 points to 10,080.02, Singapore prices eased and in Sydney the All Ordinaries Index closed 16.3 points lower at 762.1 on heavy overseas selling.

Among European bourses, shares on the Frankfurt exchange plunged. The Commerzbank Index tumbled 10.1 points to 1,052.4 on worries over the directions of US interest rates. Amsterdam, Zurich, Brussels and Paris all closed sharply lower.

Market report, page 18

## M3 growth slows to 0.5%

By Frances Williams Economics Correspondent

A slackening of monetary growth last month has dampened fears in the City of harsh action in the Budget to bring the money supply into line with plans. The December surge in bank lending does not appear to have been repeated in January, while government finances, boosted by heavy tax inflows and substantial sales of gilts, are likely to have kept money growth down.

Provisional estimates from the Bank of England yesterday suggest that the most closely watched measure of money, sterling M3, which consists of notes and coin and bank deposits, rose by 0.5 per cent in the month to mid-January compared with an alarming 1.3 per cent in December, which carried £M3 to the top of the official 7 to 11 per cent target range. The annual rate of growth of £M3 since last February, when the target period began, has now slowed to 10.75 per cent, though the other two watched measures remain above the permitted limits.

The Bank said last month that the December figures may have been distorted by seasonal factors, because the end of the banking month came unusually close to Christmas. But much of the growth in the money supply was caused by a huge consumer borrowing spree, both from banks and on hire purchase from shops and finance houses.

Consumer borrowing, including mortgage loans from the banks, continued at a high level in January, but there was little sign of any pick-up in borrowing by industry, according to separate figures from the London clearing banks, which reported an underlying rise in lending after seasonal adjustment, of about £600m to £700m. This suggests that total bank lending, to be published next week, will show an increase of £1 to £1.25 billion, only slightly above last year's average.

The City remains anxious that industry may turn increasingly to the banks this year to finance investment and stock-building, pushing up bank lending to levels which would jeopardise the Government's monetary targets. These are expected to be lowered in the Budget to 6 to 10 per cent for the broad measure, £M3, and the widest definition of private sector liquidity, PSL2, and 4 to 8 per cent or perhaps 3 to 7 per cent for the narrow measures, M0 (notes and coin) and M2 (retail deposits in banks and building societies), which are to be targeted for the first time.

The narrow money measure, M1 (notes and coin and current bank accounts) is to be dropped.

MONEY GROWTH seasonally adjusted	
Jan 84	Feb 83-Jan 84 at annual rate %
M1 -%	11%
M2 -%	10%
PSL2 -%	12%
target band Feb 83 to April 84 at annual rate	7-11
Source: Bank of England	

## World Bank plan for 'commercial' branch

By Sarah Hogg Economics Editor

A significant new initiative in the international financial markets is being planned within the World Bank. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as it is properly known, is preparing plans to launch a subsidiary which would operate in many respects like a private commercial bank. Unlike the World Bank itself, which is located in Washington under the eagle eye of its leading shareholder, the United States Government, its new subsidiary might be located in London.

The World Bank's capital, presently about £75 billion, is provided by member governments, with the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain having the most weight. Unlike commercial banks, it may only lend one dollar for every dollar of its callable capital.

Even so, at present the World Bank is underfunded and highly liquid, with as much as £14 billion in cash. Plans will be put to the executive board (made up of officials of the main member countries) this week to use between \$1 billion and \$2 billion to provide the capital of a subsidiary bank which would not be constrained by the one-to-one rule.

The purpose would not simply be to expand lending to less-developed countries (which are suffering an acute shortage of new bank loans), but to set up an institution better suited to dealing with commercial banks. The aims and lending conditions of the "World Bank Bank" would be the same as its parent's, but its different structure would



AW "Tom" Claassen, president of the World Bank

make it easier to operate in conjunction with ordinary banks.

Such co-financing deals, which increase the "comfort level" of ordinary banks, are seen by supporters of the new scheme within the World Bank as a better way forward towards a long-term solution of the international debt problem than other proposals which involve the international institutions taking over some of the banks' bad debts.

Given the World Bank's difficulties in extracting extra funds from the United States and other leading paymasters, an initiative which seeks to make greater use of existing resources stands some hope of attracting support. The new subsidiary would not, however, fill the gap left by the cutback in funds for the World Bank's soft-loan agency, which lends to many countries too poor to attract substantial commercial lending.

## Profit is doubled at Unitech

By Jeremy Warner

The personal computer boom helped Unitech to more than double its profits in the half year to December 3.

Pretax profits of the Reading-based electronic component maker and distributor rose from £2.1m to £5.3m on sales 36 per cent higher at £68.7m boosted by loss elimination in Germany and buoyant sales of data processing equipment throughout Europe.

The real boom area was personal computers for which Unitech supplies variety of components.

Mr Peter Curry, the chairman, said that orders had continued to increase and he expected a further significant advance in second half profits.

But he added that the first half's profits would probably account for a higher proportion of the year's total than is normal because it covered a 27-week period and because it also benefited from a big jump in semiconductor prices which may not be repeated.

The interim dividend is being raised from 1.54p to 1.64p.

Mr Curry said that Unitech was continuing to look for acquisitions in the United States.

## OFT completes Lloyds report

The Office of Fair Trading has completed its examination of Lloyds Bank's move to raise its stake in the Royal Bank of Scotland from 16.4 per cent to 21.3 per cent and its submission has been sent to Mr Norman Tebbit.

The OFT was examining whether Lloyds was now in a position to "materially influence" the Royal Bank of Scotland and if so whether the matter should be investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Shares in the Royal Bank of Scotland, rose strongly against the trend yesterday, closing 10p higher at 218p.

## Tactical victory for Hanson

By Our Financial Staff

Hanson Trust has won a tactical victory in its £212m battle for control of London Brick.

The Takeover Panel yesterday ruled that London Brick should make its updated asset valuation available to shareholders at the earliest opportunity. The company had been hoping to hold this information in reserve together with its forecast of dividends for 1984, for use in its defence if Hanson Trust once more raised its bid.

But the executive of the Takeover Panel ruled that the revelation should have been delivered to shareholders yesterday. For every day from now that the release of the information is delayed the February 14 deadline (after which Hanson cannot raise its bid) will also be extended by a day, the panel ruled.

Mr Martin Taylor, a director of Hanson said: "This is more than just a tactical victory. Shareholders have a right to see the revaluation before making up their minds on our offer. This will insure that they are in receipt of all the facts."

Hanson announced on Monday that it had received only a very small number of acceptance for its bid and a hitherto from the industrial conglomerate is still being rated a good possibility by the stock market.

London Brick has already forecast that its profit this year will rise by £10m to £36m - a figure that was considerably greater than anything expected in the City.

## C & W wins Hongkong Telephone

By Wayne Lintott

In just under 48 hours Cable & Wireless has acquired the 12.6 per cent of Hongkong Telephone it needed to gain control. The company is widely expected to make an announcement today.

Cable & Wireless announced a bid of HK\$46 (£4.20) a share on Monday, having just acquired 3 per cent of Hongkong Telephone shares from the Li family in Hongkong. That took Cable's stake to 38.4 per cent and triggered a bid.

Under Hongkong takeover rules any holding over 35 per cent necessitates a full offer. Cable had held 34.8 per cent of Telephone for just under a year.

The 12.6 per cent is estimated to have cost the company about £60m. Buying out 100 per cent would cost the company about £300m, although Cable has indicated its desire to leave a strong local minority interest in line with the practice of other utility companies in the colony.

What had proved so fortuitous to the British group was the unexpected downturn of Wall Street and the slump in Hongkong share prices that it caused.

Many London and Hongkong brokers, Jardine Fleming among them, had been advising clients not to accept the offer, claiming that it was "cheap and cheeky". Indeed, in London on Monday some brokers had been building HK\$48 a share on the assumption that Cable would be unsuccessful and would have to increase its offer.

As the shares had been trading at a premium in anticipation of Cable's move that likelihood looked a distinct possibility. Until, that is, the Hongkong stock exchange index slumped 50 points.

Local small shareholders decided to accept the cash now - they are paid within 24 hours - rather than take the risk of the losing the premium if Cable managed to squeeze past the 50 per cent post.

Cable should not have any problem in picking up whatever stake it now decides to hold.

The deal now gives Cable virtual control of the colony's telecommunication system. The bill provides a strong base from which Cable can bid for contracts in China. Over the last 18 months Cable has signed joint venture deals with China for the provision of telecommunications links to the Shenzhen economic zone and to the fledgling Chinese offshore oil industry.

## CEGB to go ahead with Sizewell orders

By David Young, energy Correspondent

The public inquiry into the proposed Sizewell nuclear power station in Suffolk, now in its second year and likely to go on for another nine months, was told yesterday that firm contracts worth £12m are about to be placed for components for the station.

The Central Electricity Generating Board, in a letter to the inquiry, said it was going ahead with the orders - £3m for the reactor pressure vessel, which will be built in France, and £9m for forgings likely to be placed in Britain - to prevent potential construction delays of two years, to avoid interest payments worth £40m and prevent redundancy among design staff.

The CEGB is aware that opponents of the Sizewell scheme will interpret the move as preempting the inquiry ruled against the project, the components could be sold.

The letter said: "This expenditure is being incurred at the board's own risk."

It added: "The board is subject to pressure in two opposite directions. On one side it must progress its design work and maintain the programme on the assumption that the project will proceed - only then can it meet the programme if consent should ultimately be given, and only then can it maintain motivation of the design team essential to its continuation. On the other side it faces accusations of treating the grant of consent as a fait accompli, which it certainly does not."

The CEGB will also announce design contracts this month which could lead to firm

## Sharp rise for dollar

The dollar rose sharply in busy currency trading yesterday, gaining 3 pence to D11 2.7690 at close in London. Fighting in the Lebanon, and the testimony of Congress of Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, which indicated no let up in the Fed's tight credit stance, decisively reversed the dollar's recent dull performance.

The pound had a lacklustre day, falling 1.60 cents against the dollar to 51.4095. It also lost some ground against European currencies, reflected in a 0.3 easing in its trade-weighted index to 81.7.

Dealers said that despite the dollar's gains the market was not convinced it had much further to go. There is a growing feeling that, allowing for the inevitable hiccups, the dollar may be set for a gradual decline over the coming weeks.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 799.7 down 15.8  
FT Gilt: 82.56 down 0.16  
FT All Share: 483.75 down 8.93  
Bargains: 24.007  
Datalist: USM Leaders Index: 103.19 down 1.99  
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1169.81 down 4.50  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,080.02 down 60.16  
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 1085.40 down 48.72  
Amsterdam: 169.5 down 6.2  
Sydney: AD Index: 762.1 down 16.3  
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 1052.4 down 10.1  
Brussels: General Index: 42.73 down 2.32  
Paris: CAC Index: 163.7 down 1.5

## CURRENCIES

**LONDON CLOSE**  
Sterling \$1.4095 down 1.60 cents  
Index 81.7 down 0.3  
DM 3.9050 down 0.0050  
FF 11.96 down 0.0250  
Yen 330.75 down 2.75  
**DOLLAR**  
Index 130.7 up 0.7  
DM 2.7690 up 0.0300  
**NEW YORK LATEST**  
Sterling \$1.4120  
Dollar DM 2.7635  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
ECU 60.57498  
SDR 10.731996

## INTEREST RATES

**Domestic rates:**  
Bank base rates 9  
Finance houses base rate 9½  
Discount market loans week fixed 9½-9  
3 month interbank 9½-9¾  
**Euro-currency rates:**  
3 month dollar 9½-9¾  
3 month DM 5½-5¾  
3 month FF 14¼-14  
**US rates:**  
Bank prime rate 11.00  
Fed funds 9½  
Treasury long bond 10½-10¾  
**ECGB Fixed Rate Sterling**  
Export Finance Scheme IV  
Average reference rate for interest period January 4 to February 7, 1984 inclusive: 9.493 per cent.

## GOLD

**London fixed (per ounce):**  
am \$379.25 pm \$379.75  
close \$381.25 (\$270.25)  
New York (latest): \$382.00  
Kruggerand (per coin): \$392.50-393.50  
Sovereigns (new): \$89.90 (\$63.63.50)  
\*Excludes VAT

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Boost for £150m ICI plan

A possible easing of relations between Britain and the Eastern block after Mrs Thatcher's visit to Hungary is expected to assist ICI attempts to boost trade with the Soviet Union which could lead to the building of a £150m methanol plant.

Senior ICI executives will be in Moscow next week for talks. It is clear that ICI is determined to find a foreign site for a methanol plant because high North Sea gas prices preclude a British project.

The Russians want to buy ICI's protease process which uses latest biotechnology to produce animal food protein directly from methanol.

Nottingham Manufacturing confirmed in a letter to the shareholders of F. Miller (Textiles) that its one-for-six all-time share offer was final and would not be increased despite the mounting opposition of Miller's institutional shareholders.

Esso China of the United States and China's state-run Nanhai Western Petroleum Corporation will drill their first exploratory well in Southern China's Pearl River basin this month. In the first jointly undertaken drilling by Chinese and American oil companies in China's programme to develop its oil industry with foreign help.

Fifty two per cent of pension funds believe the quality of service from their stockbroker could be improved, according to a survey commissioned by the National Association of Pension Funds to establish how its members reacted to the proposed changes in the structure and operation of the Stock Exchange.

Brazil has a \$585m (£418m) trade surplus last month against the previous January record of \$157m set last year.

## Building societies 'will meet mortgage demand'

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The supply of mortgages should come close to meeting demand in the first quarter of this year and for the whole of this year the building societies are likely to lend about £23 billion to housebuyers, according to the latest issue of the Building Societies Association Bulletin.

During 1983 the building societies lent just under £19.3 billion. However, the BSA foresees no early reduction in the mortgage rate and says that easier availability of mortgages had meant relatively higher mortgage rates.

Its bulletin says: "A number of societies and some banks have announced plans to increase their lending programmes and mortgage queues

are rapidly declining. It is not coincidence that this has occurred at a time when mortgage rates are perhaps for the first time, significantly above the general level of rates in the economy as a whole."

The BSA points to a significant policy shift among the societies because of the competition from the banks in the mortgage market. "Whereas in the past, societies were committed to keeping the mortgage rate at as low a level as possible and faced the prospect of mortgage queue with equanimity, in 1983 societies adopted a policy of meeting all reasonable demands for mortgages, so that non-price rationing devices, such as queuing, did not need to be employed."

At that time it said it hoped to seek a full listing within five years. But yesterday it announced it has beaten its first-year profit forecast, has paid a 3.5 dividend and said current trading is more than satisfactory.

Lord Delfont said: "We believe it is in the best interests of shareholders and to give the company greater flexibility if a listing were obtained as soon as possible. This is under discussion with our advisers."

First Leisure Corporation is to seek a full Stock Exchange listing much earlier than planned if permission is granted. First Leisure could be floated within three months.

The group, formerly the leisure arm of Truisthouse Forte, was bought 13 months ago by Lord Delfont, the chairman and chief executive.

## Delfont guides acquisition to quick profit

# First Leisure seeks early listing

By Philip Robinson

For the year to last October 31 pretax profits came out at £4.5m against a forecast £3.6m. Turnover was £41.9m.

Lord Delfont added that this was due to a significant improvement in profit margins and tight control of costs.

He said business disposals have reduced borrowings and an accelerated cash flow had the effect of reducing gearing to below expectations.

The group's assets are being revalued and should show them worth about 25 per cent above current book at £47.5m.

Lord Delfont tells shareholders that record profits have been earned at the Empire Ballroom, in London's Leicester Square, at the bowling centres and at the 3,000-caravan site at Trecco Bay, Porthcawl, Mid Glamorgan.

Substantial profit increases



Lord Delfont: active year at Leisure

came from the theatre restaurants at Watford and Birmingham and seven resort piers.

The performance of the

Blackpool Tower and Winter Gardens after reducing overheads has shown a marked improvement and has laid foundations for future profits, says the group.

However, the self catering St Ives Holiday Village disappointed as margins were squeezed, and theatre productions had a mixed year.

Since the £37.5m buyout, First Leisure's main shareholder, Lord Rayne's London Merchant Securities, has taken an option on 500,000 shares formerly held by Truisthouse Forte, giving it a 33.24 per cent stake. Lord Delfont also has an option on 500,000 shares.

This would cut the Truisthouse stake down to 1.5 million shares, or 8 per cent. Lord Delfont and his family currently hold just over 5 per cent of the stock.







"Consumption is the sole end and purpose of production; and the interest of the producer ought to be attended to, only so far as it may be necessary for promoting that of the consumer. The maxim is so perfectly self-evident, that it would be absurd to attempt to prove it."

**Crouch Bros:** Mr Peter Meyer has been made chairman and Mr David Crouch managing director. Mr Meyer succeeds Mr F. D. N. Campailla, who remains on the board as a non-executive director. Mr David Crouch remains on the board as a non-executive director. Mr Anthony Longman has resigned from the parent board, but remains managing director of Crouch Homes. Mr A. Stephenson has also resigned, but remains managing director of Crouch Construction. Mr Tim Heasley and Mr John Bishop have resigned.

## Consumption rise made possible by a shift in resources

But the continuing strength of the balance of payments raises some interesting questions. If the excess of consumption growth over production growth has not been covered by foreign suppliers, how has it been met? Since spending must ultimately be matched by production, how can the arithmetic of demand and supply be

# Why shopping boom is no sign of living beyond our means

	Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure -based)	Consumers'	General Government consumption	Gross fixed investment	Stock building	Net exports	Adjustment to factor cost
1979	201,385	136,004	47,612	41,411	2,490	3,360	31,492
Year to 3rd qtr 1983	203,996	143,581	48,999	38,832	-135	3,427	31,708
% change	+1.3	+4.0	+4.6	-6.2			
Change in £m	+2,611	+5,577	+2,387	-2,579	-2,625	+67	-215

The result is fascinating. Between the two periods gross domestic product rose very modestly by 1.3 per cent, but private consumption increased by 4.0 per cent and government

The rise in consumption was made possible by a shift of resources from other uses within the domestic economy. Two areas, investment and stocks, both "lost" resources

## Capital projects must be judged by their rate of return

Of the total decline of £2,579m, the public csector accounted for £2,219m and the

Any capital project - whether it be in the private or public sectors - has to be judged by its rate of return, there is no other legitimate basis for taking decisions. The trouble with so large a category as "public sector investment" is that the notion of a unique and known rate of return is simply inapplicable.

Instead it is necessary to assess the rate of return on the numerous individual projects which might potentially become investments. No-one sitting at an office desk in London can pontificate on every project. It is nevertheless fairly definite that in the late 1970s many public sector investments — on steel plants, Concorde, coal mines and the like — were far from being a good thing.

A big drop in stocks has been the other method of financing extra consumption. The docile response of stock-building to the revival in demand has, indeed, been one of the main surprises of the latest economic upturn.

But there is nothing sinister or disturbing here. The economy maintains stocks of raw materials, work-in-progress and finished goods, equivalent to about four months' production

Something like this does seem to have happened in Britain in the last three years. In other words, unused things in dumps, warehouses and factories have become used things in homes. On balance this is likely to have improved the sum of human welfare as well.

## Improvement is being led by sensible stock management

The growth in consumption since 1979 is certainly not in itself a reason for alarm. Nor does it matter that consumption has risen more than production; this is not an example of over-indulgence in borrowing and imports, but of a sensible redeployment of the nation's resources.

*The author is economics partner at Stockbroker L. Messel & Co.*

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The first deliveries of the RAF's 231 airfield denial weapons system for which ML Holdings is a big component contractor are expected by the end of this year. Modest profits are already coming in from work-in-progress payments on the system, but real growth will only come in the 1984-1985 financial year.

The first half results, reported yesterday, showed an increase in profits from £309,000 to £365,000 but are considered to be irrelevant ahead of JP 233 coming on stream.

The loss-making Crown foundry at Northampton should be profitable by the year end. Its traditional piano frame castings have been supplemented by other high quality castings such as wood-burning stoves.

### In brief

● **Cray Electronics**, the precision engineers and telecommunications equipment supplier, may soon become independent, its majority shareholder, Throgmorton Trust, announced yesterday.

Discussions are in progress for a re-organization of Throgmorton's subsidiary, Capital for Industry, which owns the stake in Cray of 52.2 per cent.

Effectively, CFI will transfer its holdings direct to Throgmorton and its three minority shareholders, Sir Anthony Jolliffe, Mr D. E. Meekins and Mr B. A. Solomon, who between them own 25.1 per cent of CFI.

The precise formula determining how the 52.2 per cent stake is to be split up has yet to be finalised. Thormorton said that there will no effect on the remaining Cray shareholders and that CFI's other investments, in Morphy Richards and six other small, unquoted companies will stay as they are.

Mr B Solomons is also chairman of Cray, which has a turnover of about £9m a year.

● **Heiton Holdings:** Six months to Oct 31, 1983. No interim dividend (same). Figures in Irish £000. Turnover 14,490 (13,910). Pretax loss 282 (1,090 loss). Tax credit 169 (credit 189). Extraordinary debit 196 (nil). estimate of losses arising in respect of

home-grown timber and profits arising from sale of Tara House. Loss per share 1.16p (9.02p).

● **Isis Industrial Services** (traded on the over-the-counter market): Half-year to September 30, 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 18,127 (15,548). Pre-tax profit 1,002 (236) after interest 343 (nil). Mr L. A. B. Park, chairman, says of current

● **George Dew:** Year to Oct 30, 1983. Total dividend 5.7p (same). Figures in £000. Turnover 28,399 (25,729 restated). Restructuring £1,500 (£539), after

Prefax profit 1,300 (299) and associates' loss 170 (profit 110). Tax 401 (298). EPS 7.5p (28p). For the year ahead company is intent on improving the order book and performance and recovering monies from completed contracts. Chairman expects present year will be difficult and it is already clear that profitability will be poor.

● **New Tokyo Investment Trust:**  
No dividend (nil) for 1983.  
Figures in £000.  
Pre-tax profit 28 (25).  
Tax 34 (20). Loss per share  
11.05p (earnings 0.00p)

● **Throgmorton Trust:** Year to November 30, 1983. Dividend 6.5p (same). Figures in £000. Gross income 7.431 (4.626). Expenses and interest 2.695 (527). Pre-tax revenue 4.736 (4.094). Tax 1.712 (1.226). EPS 5.96p (6.62p).

- **Howard Shuttering (Holdings):** Six months to Oct 31, 1983. Figures in £000.  
Turnover 3.898 (2,616).  
Pretax profit 562 (203).  
Tax 292 (105).  
EPS 3.6p (1.3p). Interim payment under from 5.5 to 10 per cent.
- **Crescent Japan Investment Trust:** Dividend 1.5p net (same) for 1983.  
Pretax profit £236,857 (£238,661).

Tax £110.026 (£124.104).  
EPS 1.88p (1.7p). Proposed  
four-for-one scrip issue.

[illegible]



## FOOTBALL: A GAME OF FAMILY FORTUNES AT OXFORD AND MANCHESTER UNITED

## £2.8m bid to bring Zico to Brazil

Rio de Janeiro (Reuters) - Zico, the Brazilian footballer, could be on the way back home but his fellow international might be abroad.

George Lalat, the president of Flamengo, the Brazilian champions, has said he expects to raise \$4m (£2,837,000) in the next two months to buy back Zico from Udinese, the Italian first division club.

Brazilian supporters delight at the thought that Zico might return could be tempered by the possibility of the departure of Socrates play in Europe. He has admitted he may consider an offer to leave Brazil.

Mr Lalat said he was negotiating with two large publicity companies to raise the money for Zico.

Even though Udinese spent a reported \$4m to buy Zico from Flamengo last June, Mr Lalat said the club had already recovered a large part of that money. Udinese are paying Zico an estimated \$2m (£1,428,000) on a three-year contract.

In an interview with the newspaper *O Globo*, Zico was quoted as saying he was happy Flamengo were making an effort to bring him back, but he added he would not like to get involved in the club negotiations because "I must admit I like Udinese and the warmth of the people".

Mr Lalat said he would ask the FA Council to help him to help Flamengo's bid to bring Zico back. "It would be good for head coach Carlos Alberto Parreira to have Zico here in Brazil," he said.

Therefore, he expects FA President Giulio Coutinho will help him.

Mr Lalat did not mention what the FA could do to help. He said he was not sure if he would transfer Zico to Flamengo's top players - Adilio and Junior - to other Italian clubs to raise more money for Zico. Mr Lalat said it would not be necessary. Junior, left back, is said to be wanted by Napoli, while Milan have repeatedly shown interest in Adilio, a forward.

Meanwhile, Socrates said he had received an official offer from Juventus to buy him for an estimated \$7m (£5m) and that it turned out to be true he would study the offer.

"I still have a few months before my contract expires," he said. "I am not really trying to sign publicity contracts so I can stay in Brazil. However, if this is not possible, I will go abroad. After all, I have a wife and four children."

This was the first time Socrates admitted his willingness to play abroad. Two years ago he received an offer to play in Italy but refused.

Chesham United will play their home game at the season at Amersham Road tomorrow night against Feltham. Fire damage to the land and dressing rooms has been made good.

## Sunderland guests at reunion night

Sunderland, encouraged by Saturday's performance in keeping Kish and Michael Robinson scoreless, travel to Tottenham tonight looking to counter midfield pairing described by their coach, Bryan Robson, as "just about as good as you could find".

The players' reunion is Osvaldo Ardiles and Glenn Hoddle, so successful together three years ago. Now they are to team up again, Gary Mabbutt's knee injury spurs the Tottenham Hotspur manager, Keith Burkinshaw, the need to choose between them.

It is only the second time they have been together in the starting line-up for almost two years. The other occasion was against Arsenal on Boxing Day, when Ardiles was still struggling for fitness after a fractured shin. Parks continues in goal, although Clemence is now back in full training after a shoulder injury.

"We played well and deserved our draw against Liverpool," Robson said. "We didn't have any plan to stop Rush and Robinson, but we can't let them have any for Ardiles and Hoddle. They are good, but we can't allocate players to follow them all over the pitch. We will play it as it happens."

## Rafferty on move again if tribunal lower fee

Bournemouth have agreed terms with the much-travelled Portsmouth forward, Billy Rafferty, but are unwilling to meet the £15,000 transfer fee and have referred the matter to the league tribunal.

Rafferty, aged 32, played for six other league clubs before joining Portsmouth, for whom he scored 19 goals last season to help win promotion from the third division.

But Rafferty, who was club captain then, has not played a single first team game this season and has not even been selected as substitute.

Lisbon (Reuters) - Eusebio, the goal-scoring inspiration of Portugal's performances in the 1966 World Cup finals, believes the current national squad he is the surprise side of this year's European Championship.

Eusebio, now deputy trainer at Benfica, said: "Compared with the 1966 squad, Portugal is today a much more integrated side. In 1966, success was the result of individual performances where today the team works together more and so is more consistent."

Eusebio, the top scorer in the 1966 tournament, added: "The first game against West Germany is vitally important because if our team wins it will be such a boost to have overcome



## Maxwell in sight of his goal at Old Trafford

By Clive White

The foot in the door at Old Trafford, it transpired yesterday, belongs, not surprisingly, to Robert Maxwell, the millionaire publisher and chairman of Oxford United.

Mr Maxwell, a big first division club. Not so long ago the idea of a chairman switching his allegiance to another club would have been unthinkable. Nowadays prestige and personal profit come into the thinking of some.

Mr Maxwell's name was recently associated with a possible takeover at Birmingham City. His ambitious, abortive attempt last year to merge Oxford with Reading was triggered by his continuing failure to achieve a grand new home for Oxford. In October, he threatened to sell his shareholding unless Oxford City Council made a definite proposal to move the club from its cramped conditions at Manor Ground to a new site.

Now he has the opportunity of taking control of one of the wealthiest and most famous clubs in the world. The cost could be £10 million.

Confidential talks about the possible acquisition of the majority control of Manchester United Football Club, which could lead to a general offer of all Manchester United shareholders, are now proceeding between Martin Edwards, the majority shareholder, and Robert Maxwell.

It is regretted that the premature publicity given to these talks may have given rise for concern to some associated with the club, and to some Manchester United supporters, and it is intended that the negotiations should be conducted speedily to reduce the period of uncertainty to a minimum. It is emphasized that no agreement has been reached.

Belgrade (AFP) - The famous Manchester United side of the 1950s, eight of whom were killed in the 1958 Munich air disaster, could be immortalized in Belgrade, the city in which they played their last match together. The city is ready to name a street after the club as a tribute to the players who so impressed the Yugoslavs.

It was 26 years ago that Matt Busby's team qualified for the semi-finals of the European Cup by eliminating Red Star Belgrade. On the return flight to Britain, their plane crashed at Munich airport.

A severely depleted side, they were beaten in the semi-finals by AC Milan, and also lost the final of the FA Cup that year, to Bolton Wanderers. They finished ninth in the league, winning only one match out of 14 in the two months to the end of the season.

for the transfer of control of Manchester United.

Mr Maxwell has openly expressed his desire to give up his chairmanship at Oxford to take control of a big first division club. Not so long ago the idea of a chairman switching his allegiance to another club would have been unthinkable. Nowadays prestige and personal profit come into the thinking of some.

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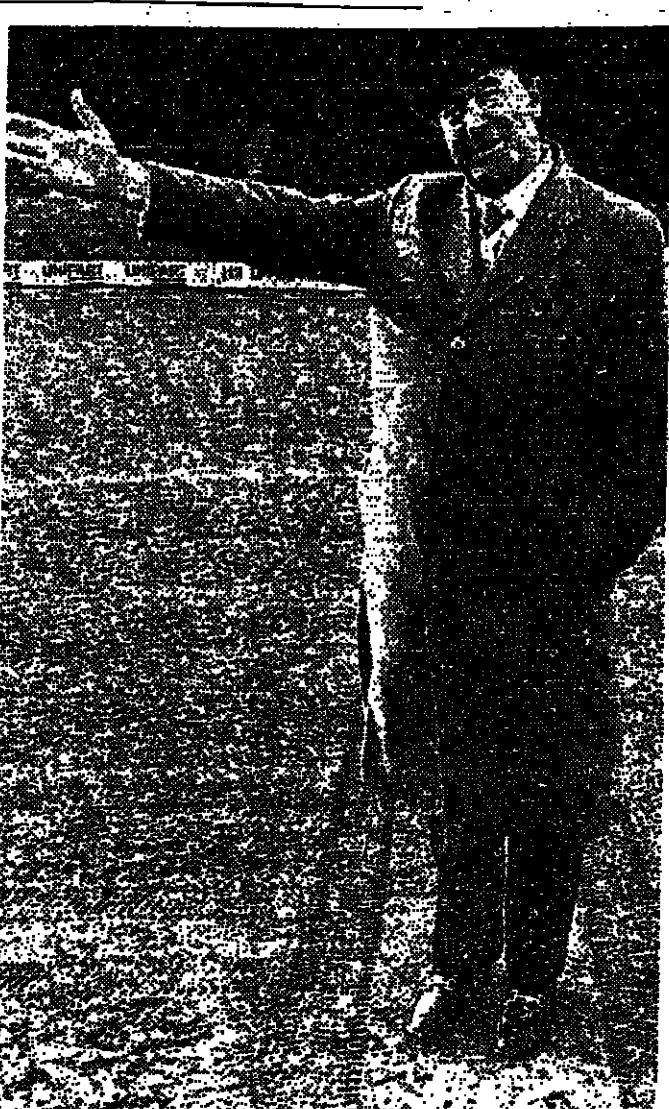
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New deal collaborators: Maxwell (above) shows the way ahead to Martin Edwards, Manchester United's chairman

Last year the club declared a record £2 million profit and in an age of dwindling attendances United still command about 40,000 far each home game. This year the club's profits will be considerably less after elimination from the FA Cup in the fourth round, and the Milk Cup in the fourth round, and the Canon League championship has lost its impetus. Only the Cup Winners' Cup can provide an extra source of income by way of competition, and in their current form, victory in the quarter-final against the awkward customers of Barcelona could be beyond them.

The Edwards family have had a long association with the club and have held control since 1965 when Mr Edwards's father, Louis, was appointed chairman. Mr Edwards holds 500,736 shares at just over £2 each. In the event of a takeover they would be worth considerably more. His brother, Roger, owns 200,000 shares and Mr Gulliver, whose business interests include the Edwards family's former meat business, holds 102,532 shares. It could be that Mr Edwards would stay on as chief executive. His present salary is £47,000.

Mr Maxwell would not be allowed to continue as a director of Oxford, under Football League regulations, and has already indicated that he would pass on his shares to his family.

Jim Smith, the manager of Oxford, reiterated his disinterest in the management of Manchester United should Mr Maxwell be successful in his takeover bid. He said: "I feel Manchester United have a good manager and they should retain him". A Italian newspaper, *Daily Tuttosport* reported that Sampdoria had signed Bryan Robson from Manchester United for \$3.5m. This was unconfirmed by United and Robson has always insisted that he was happy to stay at Old Trafford as long as Ron Atkinson was manager. Sampdoria already have their permitted number of two foreigners: Trevor Francis and Liam Brady.

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"The players we are







**By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent**

**By Mitchell Platts**

**By David Hands,  
Rugby Correspondent**

[illegible]



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To organize client presentations, get together promotional material and enjoy a truly creative environment as PA/Secretary to the Directors of a top W1 firm of International Designers. 100/50 skills needed.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants

18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 8070

SECRETARY/PA

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The International Medical Research office of a major US multinational pharmaceutical company urgently requires an experienced secretary/PA to assist the Area Research Director.

Good secretarial skills, including shorthand & a willingness & the ability to work on their own within a small group are required. A non smoker is preferable.

The office is modern & equipped with a full range of the latest telecommunications equipment. The salary is negotiable and related to experience, conditions of employment are those appropriate to a large company.

Please apply enclosing detailed CV including current salary to:

The Area Research Director IMR, Schering Corporation, USA, 4 Golden Square, London, W1 3AE.

or for further details phone 01-439 9258

Training Officer

£10,000 pa

A famous recruitment services group, based in the Home Counties, West of London, seeks a commercially-backed, entrepreneurially minded, articulate, enthusiastic Sales Trainer to support 50 staff. You'll need to be well organized, free from tight domestic ties and present very well "on your feet". Salary will be £10,000 pa and there are other attractive benefits.

Call me, if you wish, for an initial chat on (0895) 31669 or write to Dorothy Robinson, Regional Manager, 12 Chequers Square, Uxbridge, Middlesex, U8 1LN.

SECRETARY/PA

£9,000 NEGOTIABLE

With languages, some travel

The Group Chief Executive of a major international company needs a Personal Secretary. PA who has experience in dealing with senior management level, managing board meetings, arranging travel, etc.

Applicants should be able to work under pressure and at a fast pace and have excellent secretarial skills (100 wpm). 100/50 skills needed.

There is a possibility of travel and a second language: French, German, or Portuguese is preferred. Please telephone to arrange an early interview with Aileen Dine or Vivian Mayhew.

Recruitment Consultants

In The Pinnacles, Haversham Green, Essex, London, W1, Tel: 01-997 5504/01-991 1734

Types

Professional Secretary/PA

approx £9,000-£9,500

Have you got excellent shorthand and typing skills? Then play a valuable part in the administration of this small, happy management/financial consultancy where you'll act as right hand to the Chairman, but team spirit and sense of humour also much appreciated.

Cartfield Agency

242 0881

also on page 24

## Secretary Plus in a Personnel Team

Oil Industry Excellent Salary & Benefits

As the UK marketing subsidiary of one of the world's leading oil companies, we are looking for someone to provide a confidential secretarial service to a team of hard-working personnel managers at our London headquarters office.

But the job doesn't stop there - you will be expected to get involved with all aspects of personnel work and contribute fully in the running of the department.

In particular, this means being (or becoming) totally familiar with employment legislation and personnel documentation and helping to run training courses.

You will need to have 60-70 w.p.m. typing and reasonable shorthand; a background in secretarial work and

administration; and a confident, friendly telephone manner. Experience in dealing with customers and clients would be an advantage as would word processing experience.

We will offer you an excellent salary, plus the benefits expected of a major oil company.

So, if you feel you have the sort of background we're looking for and a friendly, good natured personality, please phone or write with full career details to Denise Davison, Personnel Department, Total Oil Great Britain Limited, 33 Cavendish Square, London, W1M 0JE. Tel. 499 6393 Ext. 2681.

TOTAL

LEISURE DIRECTOR'S

PA £8,000 neg

A Director of this well-known leisure company is seeking a PA to assist in his role. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, including correspondence, typing, and general office duties. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

PERSONNEL

£7,500

Start a career in one of the fields traditionally offering scope to move between the secretarial and administrative functions. The Personnel Director of a leading company is seeking a PA to assist in his role. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, including correspondence, typing, and general office duties. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

SYNERGY

the recruitment consultancy

01-437 9533

ASA LAW SECS

The Elite Corps of Senior Secretaries

ASA LAW SECS is building a register of Senior Secretaries interested in permanent vacancies or temporary bookings at Partner level.

Salaries between £8,000 - £12,000 are envisaged commensurate with individual skills, experience, knowledge and job responsibility.



# La crème de la crème

MacBlain  
NASH  
Recruitment Consultants

## Temporary Secretaries... give yourself four options

- Work starting tomorrow and continuing throughout 1984
  - The chance of a permanent job with a top salary if you wish
  - An increase in time for the summer season
  - To join a top class temporary team working for some of the best companies in London
- Phone now for details  
**01-499 9175** 16 Hanover Square, W1  
(near Oxford Circus)

## Winter Sports Co need Secretary/PA

To work for Partners running Winter and Summer sports centres, fluent written and oral French essential with second language useful, also accurate typing. Soft and knowledge of shorthand operating required. Would suit person 21-30 who enjoys working with young people based in Kensington. Around £6,500 with good travel benefits.  
**01-937 4834**  
Amanda Townsend at Andrew Searle

## SECRETARY/PA TO CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Around £8,500 to start - City based

Our client is a substantial public group of companies, whose widespread interests lie in and around the communications sector. The job we have been asked to fill will initially involve acting as an efficient secretary to a busy Chairman and Chief Executive, getting used to the organisation, the style and the way the office works. Once you have found your feet, you will start to take over the full PA role as fast as you can prove yourself. Your salary will be regularly reviewed as your contribution grows, and at some stage soon you will have secretarial support yourself.

### What is our client looking for?

Probably a degree, an ability to communicate, social adeptness, a head for figures, immaculate shorthand and typing. At least five years' successful experience at a similar level in a large company will have given you the background. You will have become used to being responsible for a small group of support staff, and have the self-confidence to take decisions.

If you are seriously interested, write with a copy of your C.V. to:

Box 2130,  
c/o Estel Advertising Limited,  
Hazlett House 4 Bonville Street,  
London EC4Y 8AB.

## EXECUTIVE SECRETARY RESEARCH ASSISTANT EMI MUSIC

A new position has arisen within the Business Development Department for Secretary/Research Assistant reporting to the Director of Business Development. Apart from the day-to-day secretarial duties including audio typing and shorthand, filing, answering a busy 'phone, making travel arrangements and organising meetings, the job holder will also set up and maintain a database of research information relating to Business Development activity. This will entail setting up a library of specific business sectors and corporations, using outside information sources, carrying out research into various topics as assigned and compiling reports on them.

Ideal candidates will be educated to degree level or equivalent with least two years secretarial experience using both audio, shorthand and wordprocessing skills. An excellent command of the English language is essential and knowledge of a major European language would be an advantage together with a background in market research.

We are offering an attractive salary. Pleasant working conditions and other company benefits.

To apply please write with full details to Barbara Rotterova, Senior Personnel Officer, EMI Music Limited, 20 Manchester Square, London, W1A 1ES.

## DOWELL SCHLUMBERGER

an oil service company, are looking for a SECRETARY TO REGION CONTROLLER

This is a good opportunity for a secretary with an interest in finance. You will be working for the Controller, who is in overall charge of the Accounts, Tax and Data Processing Departments, and be involved in all aspects of their work.

Applicants should have at least two years secretarial experience (Shorthand not essential). A knowledge of word processing is essential although training will be given on our IBM 5520 system.

Interested? Then send your c.v. to:

Sue Gardner  
DOWELL SCHLUMBERGER  
Marble Arch House,  
66/68 Seymour St, London W1H 5AF  
Telephone: 01-262 5033  
(no agencies)

## Research Assistant

We are a leading secretarial recruitment consultancy with a considerable reputation in our field. We have some very important and exciting expansion plans and therefore have a vacancy for a Research Assistant to join our team.

Research Assistants have a very important creative and administrative role and a great deal of natural enthusiasm and initiative is required. You will be between 25-30, educated to degree level and will have had at least two years of successful employment in an executive or business environment, possibly in sales or marketing. You will be able to demonstrate success in communicating with people at all levels, a flair for good organisation and the ability to motivate and manage yourself.

The successful applicant will receive a five figure remuneration package, but will be far more interested in our expansion plans and prospects for promotion.

Write with C.V. to:-

Angela Mortimer Ltd  
Recruitment Consultants  
166 Piccadilly - 629 9686

## RECEPTIONIST/SECRETARY

Experienced Receptionist/Secretary required by international medical and scientific charity. Responsibilities will include reception of guests and participants in meetings, the booking of accommodation and conference facilities and operation of a small switchboard. Pleasant personality, a high standard of education and the ability to act on own initiative are essential. Good typing speed required. Pleasant working environment. Five-day week 8.45am to 4.45pm. Starting salary £7,000-£7,500. Please apply with full cv to:

The Director,  
The Ciba Foundation,  
41 Portland Place,  
London W1N 4BN

## Demonstrator/Trainer involving travel

Our client, a leading travel agency, is seeking a person to train their clients on an intensive, intensive system. This is a long term, intensive position. The person will be responsible for training clients on the use of the agency's services and will be expected to travel throughout the UK. The person will be expected to have a good knowledge of the travel industry and to be able to communicate effectively with clients. The person will be expected to have a good knowledge of the travel industry and to be able to communicate effectively with clients. The person will be expected to have a good knowledge of the travel industry and to be able to communicate effectively with clients.

Recruitment Consultants

1a The Parade, Haven Green,  
Ealing, London W5  
Tel: 01-997 5604/01-991 1734

## Types

## OFFICE SUPERVISOR

London, W.1. £8,000-£10,000

We are a leading personnel consultancy specialising in management and executive search for the business industry. We offer a position of challenge and responsibility coupled with the freedom to make decisions and act on your own initiative. You will be responsible for the general organisation and control of a wide variety of administrative and secretarial functions. Aged 25 to 40 and a non-smoker, you must have shorthand and typewriting skills and be able to work under pressure. It is possible you would also have a recruitment or training background. Please contact Mr. B. Ross, Managing Director, in confidence on 01-499 6631.

NEWBURY WORKS  
AGENCY - 01-499 6631

## PA-£10,000 SW1

The busy and charming MD in charge of the London office of a large American industrial organisation is looking for a PA/Secretary who will also do all the office administration. You will need 100/50 speeds, an excellent telephone manner and good organisational ability. Flexibility is important as the duties are varied and you will join in as part of the team. Smart office, with modern equipment and a lovely view over London.

01 493 5907  
01 499 0092

Senior Secretaries

## FRENCH FASHION HOUSE

Require an assistant to the Managing Director. Duties include all aspects of running a prestige wholesale fashion business. Experience and contacts in the fashion world an advantage.

Tel: 01-492 0417

## Executive Secretary (West End)

To work for the Senior Executive of an expanding company involved in the private health care sector, based close to Piccadilly Circus. You will be highly competent and well organised, 21-30, with initiative, a sense of humour and the ability to work under pressure. In addition, you must have excellent audio, shorthand, WP and administrative skills. Telephone m.c. or all the office. A sufficiently detailed CV to enable me to contact you quickly.

Peter Morris,  
Hospital Capital Corporation,  
37 Golden Square,  
London, W1R 4AL  
Tel: 01-734 7931

## To £12,000 CAREER SECRETARY Merchant Bank

Person with supervisory social and secretarial skills (shorthand and typing) for high-powered position supporting Managing Director of City Merchant Bank. Previous training or City financial experience essential. For more details please telephone 263 8111, Love and Tate.

Recruitment Consultants

1a The Parade, Haven Green,  
Ealing, London W5  
Tel: 01-997 5604/01-991 1734

## PA - LLOYD'S BROKERS, £11,000 - £12,000

The Chairman of Lloyd's of London is seeking a well-presented and intelligent PA, aged 25-35. The work is involving, varied and confidential, so you must be totally discreet, very efficient and able to use your own initiative. You should have SH/TP speeds of 80/55, impeccable English and a sense of humour.

Crone Conkall  
Recruitment Consultants  
Please ring 583 3535



## CAREER SECRETARY FOR ASSISTANT AGENCY DIRECTOR WOKING

The Crown Life Assurance Group is one of Britain's fastest growing financial services companies. We doubled our size between 1977 and 1983 and by 1986 will be one of the largest financial institutions.

We now need a career secretary for our Assistant Agency Director. The work will be stimulating and varied and will involve both secretarial and administrative duties. Shorthand/audio typing must be excellent but equally important will be the ability to communicate and get on with people at all levels. Challenging duties will include organising sales functions, and so previous experience in a sales environment would be most useful.

The successful candidate will probably be aged 25-35 to have the necessary experience needed for this demanding career opportunity.

We are offering a competitive salary, plus excellent benefits including free life assurance, a very good pension scheme, and a staff cafeteria.

If you would like to be considered, please write to Mike Cherry, our Personnel Manager, with full career details to date.

Crown Life Assurance Group,  
Crown Life House, Woking,  
Surrey GU21 1XW.

## CAREERS WITH CROWN LIFE

## Secretary Knightsbridge

We are looking for a competent, efficient secretary to work for our Legal and Joint Ventures Adviser.

You will probably be in your early thirties with 2 to 3 years secretarial experience, preferably in a legal environment.

You will be an accurate typist with shorthand, and a knowledge of word processing and French would be an advantage.

If you are the kind of person who likes working within a small closely-knit team, this could be the position you have been looking for.

In return we will offer you a competitive salary and a full range of additional benefits including bonus, 21 days holiday per annum, Lunch Vouchers and interest free season ticket loan.

Please telephone for an application form to:

Mrs Tessa Blore  
Personnel Assistant  
EIF PLC  
Knightsbridge House  
London, SW7 1RZ  
Tel: 01-589 4588

Senior Secretary to £10,000

To work in W1 banking company for Senior administrator. Salary will be paid in accordance with level of professional skills. A rewarding position with opportunity to progress.

PA Secretary/Word Processor Operator to £13,000

The Sales Director of this American based Company is looking for an experienced secretary/administrator to help set up their London office. The ability to operate the Word Processor is essential.

We also have temporary assignments both long and short term to suit the individual requirements of any secretary looking for either a permanent position or wanting to work as a permanent professional temporary.

For further details please call Alison Dave at Brook Street Executive Secretaries on 486 6144 for immediate appointment or call in to see her at 136 Baker Street, London W1.

BROOK STREET BUREAU

All an employment service should be

## Senior Secretary

required by The Financial Times newspaper to work for the Assistant Editor, responsible for editorial new technology. Duties include minute taking, word processing and administration with opportunities to become fully involved.

Essential requirements: 100/50 wpm sh/typing skills, a good educational background plus some experience of word processing and figure work. A working knowledge of German would also be an advantage. Salary c £7,200 pa. 5 week's holiday, rising to 6 after 2 year's service. Season ticket loan scheme.

Please telephone 01-236 9758 for an application form or write to Personnel Officer, Bracken House, 10 Cannon Street, London, EC4.

## P. A.

This is a unique organisational role (hardly any shorthand or typing) which primarily involves running the various households (+ family, household staff, travel etc) functions of an executive who travels extensively while co-ordinating his diverse business affairs. These involve negotiations at all levels in a wide variety of businesses. A cool mature (30+) personality is required and ability to work irregular hours on own initiative. W. End based. Salary £10,500 + expenses. Apply in first instance with recent photo to 130 Kings Road SW3. Ref: KG

A LIVE WIRE!

We are a well-known investment Syndicate and Members of the London Stock Exchange. We want someone with secretarial skills who is looking for a rewarding job with good remuneration and prospects of Membership. Prior financial experience not essential.

We offer: Free air ticket yearly. First class educational Bonus scheme. Own background. Good shorthand and typing speeds. Smart appearance and good voice.

Reply with CV to Box 1228 L The Times

## PA - LLOYD'S BROKERS, £11,000 - £12,000

The Chairman of Lloyd's of London is seeking a well-presented and intelligent PA, aged 25-35. The work is involving, varied and confidential, so you must be totally discreet, very efficient and able to use your own initiative. You should have SH/TP speeds of 80/55, impeccable English and a sense of humour.

Crone Conkall  
Recruitment Consultants  
Please ring 583 3535

PA - LLOYD'S BROKERS, £11,000 - £12,000

The Chairman of Lloyd's of London is seeking a well-presented and intelligent PA, aged 25-35. The work is involving, varied and confidential, so you must be totally discreet, very efficient and able to use your own initiative. You should have SH/TP speeds of 80/55, impeccable English and a sense of humour.

Crone Conkall  
Recruitment Consultants  
Please ring 583 3535

## SECRETARY to Finance Director £8,000+ p.a.

Rush & Tompkins Group plc., a major property and construction group operating throughout the UK and overseas, has a vacancy for a Secretary to the Finance Director.

Based at our new offices in Park Street, W.1., the successful applicant will provide a full secretarial and administrative service.

Applicants must have had a good general education and have first class typing and shorthand. Experience of working at Board level is essential. Knowledge of word processors would be an advantage.

Please send full details, in confidence, to:

Group Personnel Manager, Rush and Tompkins Group plc., Marlboro House, Station Road, Sidcup, Kent, DA15 7BP.

Rush & Tompkins

## £8,500 + BONUS + MORTGAGE

Two Senior Executives of this well established merchant bank need a good secretary to assist them in their busy department involved in Mergers, takeovers and acquisitions. Age 25 to 35. Speeds 100+/50.

PR - ESTATE AGENT £8,500

The Director in charge of advertising and P.R. for this large firm of estate agents needs a good secretary. You will also be involved in arranging and attending P.R. lunches. Age 25 to 30. Speeds 100/50.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS Recruitment Ltd., 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7789

## PA c£8,000

Be part of a small team in an international design company. Usual organisational and management skills to further the efficiency of this young management team and become involved in the company's project and contract work.

Good secretarial skills required with good educational background. Sound office experience and helpfulness the ability to use a small office computer. Age 24-35. Pleasant offices near Bond Street. Phone Annie Thomas at:-

Ringo or Robin Ltd on 01-734 9983

## PK Christiana Bank (UK) Limited

The general manager and his team of our capital markets division requires a capable and responsible Secretary/PA to become an integral part of his organisation.

Must be educated to 'A' level with good shorthand and typing skills and a knowledge of the Eurobond market would be an advantage.

Starting salary £9,000 p.a. plus generous fringe benefits.

Please write enclosing C.V. to

Jane Hickman,  
PK Christiana Bank (UK) Limited,  
49-51 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9HB.

## PA c£8,000

Be part of a small team in an international design company. Usual organisational and management skills to further the efficiency of this young management team and become involved in the company's project and contract work.

Good secretarial skills required with good educational background. Sound office experience and helpfulness the ability to use a small office computer. Age 24-35. Pleasant offices near Bond Street. Phone Annie Thomas at:-

Ringo or Robin Ltd on 01-734 9983

## LONDON BASED TRADE ASSOCIATION requires a SECRETARY

Successful candidate will have reasonable shorthand and typing speeds, will be literate, numerate and able to take up a challenge.

Remuneration circa £6,000 and LVs. Contributory pension scheme. C.V. under confidential cover to:

O. J. Morice, BRMA Ltd,  
90/91 Tottenham Court Rd, London W1P 0BR

## "I WILL DELEGATE!"

say American Vice-President of OI Co in W1. This is a true PA position where shorthand typing are used but the ability to accept responsibilities and act as night rider are more important. Marketing background is useful but applicant must be positive, self assured and gifted with sense of humour. Job we expand very positively. Age 25-35, c£5,500+. Please phone

Grade One Rec Cons 734 5266

## Career Opportunity

Salary package c. £12,000 p.a.

We are looking for a quick-thinking, exceptional person to work as a vital member of a successful, happy and tightly-knit team. Full training and support will be given but you must essentially be a self-starter.

You should be good judge of people, have the confidence to project your personality in a marketing role and be a competent administrator. You will need the mental agility to cope with a wide variety of tasks, and will have the opportunity to become really involved at a senior level as the company grows.

Applications are invited from candidates aged 25-30 with at least 2 "A" levels, who have previously held both a secretarial job and an executive job. Please apply with full curriculum vitae and a telephone number before 15th February to:

Box 2226H The Times

## SHORTHAND SECRETARY £9,000

Top level PA/Secretary, 27-33 is wanted for the Chief Executive of a small international Head Office group in SW1.

MID 20's £8,200

An expanding oil company in SW1 are looking for a real PA/Secretary to their Exploration Manager. (He's 35 and with a sense of fun we're told). At least 'O' level education, and 80+ shorthand and the ability to supervise staff is required.

A PARADOX to £9,000

Banking experience rather than legal would be useful for the senior partner of a firm of City Solicitors who specialises in dealing with merchant banks. Both shorthand and audio skills are needed + enthusiasm. Age 23-35.

PERSONNEL £8,000

Personnel experience and audio skills needed as administration secretary to the chief recruitment executive of a large SW1 based company. Responsibilities include testing managerial applicants and co-ordinating advertising. 'A' level education.

377 8600 CITY 439 7001 WEST END

Secretaries Plus The Secretarial Consultants

## Secretary/ Public Relations

The International Public Relations Manager of J & B Rare, one of the World's leading brands of Scotch Whisky requires a Secretary (80/60 speeds).

Initiative, enthusiasm and attention to detail are essential requirements for this varied and stimulating job. Self-assurance and a friendly, out-going personality would be added assets in this communications dominated environment.

Applicants (aged 20-25) with at least one year's secretarial experience and a sound educational background, should write to:-

MISS S. SELL

International Distillers & Vintners Ltd., 1 York Gate, London, NW1 4PU. (5 mins Baker Street Underground)

## PA/SECRETARY

A senior partner in a large firm of surveyors, who is away on business, extensively requires an intelligent and competent PA who can work entirely on their own initiative. Age 26+, with a sense of humour and an ability to organise. The successful applicant will enjoy a negotiable salary and friendly but hard working atmosphere. Good speeds essential. Usual benefits, c.v. in confidence to:

B. T. Read Esq.

Bernard Thorpe & Partners  
1 Hanover Square,  
London W1R 0PT

## TOP APPOINTMENT IN THE COUNTRY

Mature Secretary/PA is required by the Director of a busy small professional firm which is a world wide market leader.

The applicant should be well educated, a car owner and adaptable. Must have first class traditional secretarial skills and a flair for administration. A knowledge of bookkeeping would be an advantage but not essential.

The post might suit someone who for family reasons had to abandon their career as a top Secretary/PA and who now wishes to return to work.

Attractive salary and fringe benefits, apply in writing to:

P. C. Posnelli, Esq.  
Christopher Stephenson International  
The White House  
East Garston, Newbury, Berkshire RG16 7EY

## PR/Secretaries

Busy PR consultancy off Jermyn Street requires three Secretaries 23+. The candidates will require initiative, willingness to take on a lot of responsibility and boundless enthusiasm as well as fast accurate sh/typing. Salaries on application. Tel: Gilly Wigfall on 930 6711 for immediate interview (no agencies).

## SUMMER GUIDING

Are you bright, intelligent, patient, enthusiastic, well groomed and live in London? Don't mind hard work and long hours? Guides required for 1 and 2 day tours from London on weekdays only. Training given, uniform and lunch provided. Languages not required. Employment for April to mid October at a rate of £4,750 pa. Interested? Write with full CV and daytime telephone number to:

ROAD n' RAIL TOURS LTD

22 Hans Place, London SW1















